

**MARKET STUDY** 

## **Anderson Township Hotel**

### **SUBMITTED TO:**

Mr. Steve E Sievers Anderson Township 7850 Five Mile Road Anderson Township, Ohio 45230

+1 (513) 688-8400

### **PREPARED BY:**

HVS Consulting & Valuation Division of TS Worldwide, LLC 145 Lake Street, Suite 2 Bellevue, Kentucky 41073

+1 (419) 367-3879



August 19, 2019

Mr. Steve E Sievers Anderson Township 7850 Five Mile Road Anderson Township, Ohio 45230

Re: Anderson Township Hotel

Cincinnati, Ohio

HVS Reference: 2019021114

Dear Mr. Sievers:

Pursuant to your request, we herewith submit our market study pertaining to the above-captioned property. We have inspected the real estate and analyzed the hotel market conditions in the Cincinnati, Ohio, area. We have studied the proposed project, and the results of our fieldwork and analysis are presented in this report. We have also reviewed the proposed improvements for the sites.

We hereby certify that we have no undisclosed interest in the property, and our employment and compensation are not contingent upon our findings. This study is subject to the comments made throughout this report and to all assumptions and limiting conditions set forth herein.

Sincerely, TS Worldwide, LLC

DRAFT DOCUMENT

Stacey E. Nadolny, MAI, Managing Director, Senior Partner snadolny@hvs.com, +1 (419) 367-3879

DRAFT DOCUMENT

Brian Arevalo, Vice President barevalo@hvs.com, +1 (817) 680-7666

HVS CINCINNATI

145 Lake Street, Suite 2 Bellevue, Kentucky 41073

+1 (419) 367-3879

+1 (516) 742-3059 FAX

www.hvs.com



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Qualifications



### 1. Executive Summary

### Subject of the Market Study

For this study, we analyzed two potential sites for hotel development in Anderson Township. The first site is located in south Anderson Township, east of the intersection formed by Sutton Road and Kellogg Road (Kellogg Road site). A second site was considered for this study, located northeast of the intersection of Town Center Way and Five Mile Road (Downtown site). The Kellogg Road site has the advantage of its proximity to Interstate 275, as well as riverfront entertainment venues like Belterra Park, Coney Island Amusement Park, and Riverbend Music Center. Furthermore, this site offers the possibility for future retail and restaurant growth on the remainder of the 36-acre parcel. The challenges of this site include the current lack of restaurant options in the neighborhood and the seasonal nature of the leisure attractions.

The Downtown site may also be viable for hotel development. Advantages of this site include its proximity to multiple restaurants and shops in the Anderson Towne Center development, as well as its proximity to Mercy Health Anderson and Anderson Center. The challenges of this site include the lack of major employment centers that would create commercial hotel demand and the lack of highway visibility.

Both sites present advantageous conditions for hotel development; however, each site also has challenges, as previously mentioned. Given the lack of existing supply in the Anderson Township market, as well as the proximity of the two sites to one another, either site has the capacity to support a potential hotel development.

The subject of the market study is an approximately 87,120-square-foot (2.00-acre) portion of either site to be improved with a Limited-Service lodging facility; a specific brand affiliation has not been determined. The property, which is expected to open on January 1, 2022, should feature 120 rooms, a breakfast dining area, an indoor pool, a fitness room, a business center, a market pantry, and a guest laundry area. The hotel should also contain the appropriate parking capacity and all necessary back-of-the-house space.

The Anderson Township market area currently does not contain any hotels. The Township is primarily a bedroom community for the Greater Cincinnati area. While a particular brand has yet to be determined for this project, our study assumes that the proposed subject hotel will operate as an upscale, limited- or select-service hotel under a brand not currently represented in the nearby submarkets.

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#### **Pertinent Dates**

The effective date of the report is August 8, 2019. The subject sites were inspected by Brian Arevalo on July 8, 2019. Stacey E. Nadolny, MAI participated in the analysis and reviewed the findings but did not personally inspect the property.

Ownership, Franchise, and Management Assumptions

Currently there is no developer attached to the proposed subject hotel. The 36-acre parcel containing the Kellogg Road site is owned by Boyd (OHIO) Propco LLC; the parent company of this owning partnership is Boyd Gaming, which is based in Las Vegas, Nevada. The subject site was last sold in 2018; Boyd (OHIO) Propco LLC has owned the site since that time, having purchased it from PNK Ohio LLC for a reported price of \$57,683,995. We note that this sale price includes the Belterra Park racetrack and casino. The site is neither listed nor under contract for sale, and we have no knowledge of any recent listings.

The Downtown site is owned by Anderson Investors OH LLC; the parent entity of this owning partnership is Victory Real Estate Investments, which is based in Columbus, Georgia. The subject site was last sold in 2004; Anderson Investors OH LLC has owned the site since that time, having purchased it from David A. Kendrick for an undisclosed sum. The site is neither listed nor under contract for sale, and we have no knowledge of any recent listings.

Details pertaining to management terms were not yet determined at the time of this report; however, we assume that the proposed hotel will be managed by a professional hotel-operating company, with fees deducted at rates consistent with current market standards. Our projections reflect a total management fee of 3.0% of total revenues in our study.

We recommend that the proposed subject hotel operate as an upscale, limited- or select-service property, such as a SpringHill Suites by Marriott, an AC Hotel by Marriott, or a Hampton Inn by Hilton. While we have placed heavy consideration on the SpringHill Suites by Marriott brand, which is affiliated with Marriott International, a specific franchise affiliation and/or brand has yet to be finalized. Based on our review of the agreement's terms or expected terms, the Independent franchise is reflected in our forecasts with a royalty fee of 5.5% of rooms revenue, and a marketing assessment of 2.5% of rooms revenue.

Summary of Hotel Market Trends During the illustrated historical period, both occupancy and average rate generally followed a strengthening trend, with RevPAR increasing by roughly 70% between 2009 and 2018. This improvement in market conditions was driven largely by a steady influx of higher quality supply in the market, as well as year-over-year rate growth. Six hotels opened within this competitive set from 2010 through 2016. During that period, demand growth outpaced supply growth every year, indicative of a high amount of unaccommodated demand in the market. Four more hotels opened between 2017 and 2018, and occupancy declined slightly in 2017 before



rebounding in 2018. Average rate increased year-over-year from 2010 through 2017, before declining in 2018 given increased rate competition from new supply. Year-to-date 2019 data illustrate a continued strengthening in occupancy and a roughly \$0.50 gain in average rate. RevPAR reached its high point in the summer of 2018. The entrance of new, high-rated supply and the overall strong economy have contributed to the latest trend. The near-term outlook is positive given the breadth of economic and leisure drivers in the greater market.

The following table provides a historical perspective on the supply and demand trends for a selected set of hotels, as provided by STR.

FIGURE 1-1	HISTORICAL	<b>SUPPLY AND</b>	DFMAND	TRENDS (	STR)

Year	Average Daily Room Count	Available Room Nights	Change	Occupied Room Nights	Change	Occupancy	Average Rate	Change	RevPAR	Change
2009	1,206	440,359	_	246,443	-	56.0 %	\$96.20	_	\$53.84	_
2010	1,305	476,325	8.2 %	275,502	11.8 %	57.8	99.21	3.1 %	•	6.6 %
2011	1,417	517,329	8.6	319,246	15.9	61.7	105.22	6.1	64.93	13.2
2012	1,439	525,235	1.5	339,297	6.3	64.6	111.06	5.5	71.74	10.5
2013	1,501	547,867	4.3	360,839	6.3	65.9	117.34	5.7	77.28	7.7
2014	1,562	570,130	4.1	388,261	7.6	68.1	121.99	4.0	83.07	7.5
2015	1,762	643,069	12.8	447,771	15.3	69.6	128.66	5.5	89.59	7.8
2016	1,821	664,797	3.4	479,903	7.2	72.2	133.46	3.7	96.34	7.5
2017	2,112	770,797	15.9	530,785	10.6	68.9	134.41	0.7	92.56	(3.9)
2018	2,313	844,285	9.5	596,795	12.4	70.7	129.75	(3.5)	91.72	(0.9)
Year-to-Date 1		·		·				` '		, ,
2018	2,273	343,223	_	229,335	_	66.8 %	\$126.26	_	\$84.36	_
2019	2,393	361,343	5.3 %	242,269	5.6 %	67.0	126.77	0.4 %		0.7 %
Average Anni	ial Compounded Change:									
2009 - 2018	iai compounded change.		7.5 %		10.3 %			3.4 %		6.1 %
2009 - 2012			6.1		11.2			4.9		10.0
2012 - 2018			8.2		9.9			2.6		4.2
					Competitive	Number	Year	Year		
Hotels Include	d in Sample			Class	Status	of Rooms	Affiliated	Opened	Comments	
Holiday Inn (	incinnati Eastgate I 275 East		Unner Mid	scale Class	Secondary	212	Mar 1983	Mar 1983		
•	Plus Cincinnati Riverfront Do	wntown Area		scale Class	Secondary	127	Jun 2017	Jan 1997	Formerly Ham	pton Inn
Comfort Suite				scale Class	Secondary	124	Jun 1997	Jun 1997	, ,	•
	Cincinnati Eastgate			scale Class	Primary	120	Aug 1999	Aug 1999		
	cinnati Covington		Upscale Cl		Secondary	194	Oct 1999	Oct 1999		
•	k Suites Eastgate Cincinnati		•	scale Class	Primary	72	Nov 2000	Nov 2000		
	& Suites Cincinnati Eastgate			scale Class	Primary	78	Apr 2004	Feb 2001		
	Suites Northern Kentucky Wi	lder		scale Class	Primary	74	Nov 2017	Apr 2006	Formerly Cour	try Inn
Holiday Inn E	xpress & Suites Cincinnati So	utheast Newport	Upper Mid	scale Class	Secondary	73	Dec 2007	Dec 2007	•	•
Springhill Sui	ites Cincinnati Midtown		Upscale Cl	ass	Secondary	122	Apr 2009	Apr 2009		
Hampton Inn	Wilder		Upper Mid	scale Class	Primary	94	Jan 2010	Jan 2010		
Residence In	n Cincinnati Downtown The P	helps	Upscale Cl	ass	Secondary	134	Mar 2011	Mar 2011		
Courtyard Cin	cinnati Midtown Rookwood		Upscale Cl	ass	Secondary	123	Jul 2013	Jul 2013		
Hampton Inn	Cincinnati Downtown		Upper Mid	scale Class	Secondary	144	Mar 2015	Mar 2015		
Homewood S	uites by Hilton Cincinnati Do	wntown	Upscale Cl	ass	Secondary	105	Apr 2015	Apr 2015		
•	& Suites Newport Cincinnati			scale Class	Secondary	122	Dec 2016	Dec 2016		
aloft Hotel N	ewport On The Levee		Upscale Cl	ass	Secondary	144	Jan 2017	Jan 2017		
Residence In	n Cincinnati Midtown Rookwo	bod	Upscale Cl		Secondary	118	Sep 2017	Sep 2017		
	xpress & Suites Cincinnati So	uth Wilder		scale Class	Primary	93	Dec 2017	Dec 2017		
Hilton Garde	n Inn Cincinnati Midtown		Upscale Cl	ass	Secondary	120	Sep 2018	Sep 2018		
					Total	2,393				

August-2019 Executive Summary
Anderson Township Hotel – Cincinnati, Ohio



The following tables reflect our estimates of operating data for hotels on an individual basis. These trends are presented in detail in the Supply and Demand Analysis chapter of this report.

FIGURE 1-2 PRIMARY COMPETITORS – OPERATING PERFORMANCE

	•	Est. S	egment	ation		Estir	mated 2017		Estimated 2018							
Property	Number of Rooms	Commercia I	<sup>Leisur</sup> e	Group	Weighted Annual Room Count	Occ.	Average Rate	RevPAR	Weighted Annual Room Count	Occ.	Average Rate	RevPAR	Occupancy Penetration	Yield Penetration		
Hampton Inn Cincinnati Eastgate	120	65 %	20 %	15 %	120	65 - 70 %	\$100 - \$105	\$70 - \$75	120	65 - 70 %	\$100 - \$105	\$70 - \$75	95 - 100 %	75 - 80 %		
Fairfield Inn & Suites by Marriott Cincinnati Eastgate	78	65	20	15	78	75 - 80	110 - 115	85 - 90	78	75 - 80	105 - 110	80 - 85	110 - 120	90 - 95		
Comfort Inn & Suites Cincinnati	72	65	25	10	72	45 - 50	60 - 65	30 - 35	72	45 - 50	60 - 65	30 - 35	65 - 70	30 - 35		
Hampton Inn & Suites Wilder	94	60	25	15	94	75 - 80	120 - 125	95 - 100	94	70 - 75	120 - 125	85 - 90	100 - 110	95 - 100		
Comfort Inn & Suites Northern Kentucky	74	50	30	20	74	45 - 50	95 - 100	45 - 50	74	60 - 65	95 - 100	60 - 65	90 - 95	65 - 70		
Holiday Inn Express & Suites Cincinnati South Wilder	93	60	25	15	8	10 - 15	90 - 95	10 - 15	93	65 - 70	105 - 110	70 - 75	90 - 95	75 - 80		
Sub-Totals/Averages	531	61 %	24 %	15 %	446	66.0 %	\$103.30	\$68.14	531	67.6 %	\$102.93	\$70	\$96 %	77.2 %		
Secondary Competitors	1,862	57 %	27 %	16 %	1,261	69.7 %	\$142.76	\$99.47	1,348	71.7 %	\$137.15	\$98	\$102 %	109.0 %		
Totals/Averages	2,393	58 %	26 %	16 %	1,706	68.7 %	\$132.86	\$91.29	1,879	70.6 %	\$127.88	\$90	\$100 %	100.0 %		

<sup>\*</sup> Specific occupancy and average rate data were utilized in our analysis, but are presented in ranges in the above table for the purposes of confidentiality.

FIGURE 1-3 SECONDARY COMPETITORS – OPERATING PERFORMANCE

		Est. Se	egment	ation		Estimated 2017				Estimated 2018					
Property	Number of Rooms	Commercial	Leisure	доор	Total Competitive Level	Weighted Annual Room Count	Occ.	Average Rate	RevPAR	Weighted Annual Room Count	Occ.	Average Rate	RevPAR		
Courtyard by Marriott Cincinnati Midtown/Rookwood	123	60 %	25 %	15 %	80 %	98	80 - 85 %	\$170 - \$180	\$140 - \$150	98	70 - 75 %	\$160 - \$170	\$120 - \$125		
SpringHill Suites by Marriott Cincinnati Midtown	122	60	20	20	80	98	75 - 80	140 - 150	105 - 110	98	75 - 80	125 - 130	100 - 105		
Hampton Inn & Suites Cincinnati Downtown Homewood Suites by	144	65	20	15	80	115	65 - 70	160 - 170	115 - 120	115	65 - 70	160 - 170	105 - 110		
Hilton Cincinnati Downtown	105	70	20	10	70	74	70 - 75	160 - 170	120 - 125	74	65 - 70	160 - 170	105 - 110		
Residence Inn by Marriott Cincinnati Downtown/The Phelps	134	65	20	15	70	94	75 - 80	180 - 190	140 - 150	94	75 - 80	180 - 190	140 - 150		
Aloft Newport on the Levee	144	50	35	15	80	115	65 - 70	130 - 140	85 - 90	115	75 - 80	130 - 140	95 - 100		
Comfort Suites Newport	124	40	50	10	80	99	50 - 55	115 - 120	60 - 65	99	60 - 65	110 - 115	65 - 70		
Holiday Inn Express Cincinnati Newport Best Western Plus	73	55	35	10	80	58	60 - 65	115 - 120	75 - 80	58	70 - 75	115 - 120	80 - 85		
Cincinnati Riverfront  Downtown Area	127	60	25	15	80	102	45 - 50	115 - 120	55 - 60	102	60 - 65	110 - 115	70 - 75		
Courtyard by Marriott Cincinnati Covington	194	55	25	20	80	155	65 - 70	130 - 140	85 - 90	155	65 - 70	110 - 115	75 - 80		
Holiday Inn & Suites Cincinnati Eastgate	212	55	20	25	60	127	65 - 70	105 - 110	75 - 80	127	65 - 70	105 - 110	70 - 75		
Hampton Inn & Suites Newport Cincinnati	122	45	40	15	80	98	85 - 90	140 - 150	125 - 130	98	90 - 95	140 - 150	130 - 140		
Residence Inn by Marriott Cincinnati Midtown Rookwood	118	70	20	10	70	28	50 - 55	160 - 170	80 - 85	83	70 - 75	140 - 150	110 - 115		
Hilton Garden Inn Cincinnati Midtown	120	65	20	15	80	0	_	_	_	32	45 - 50	125 - 130	55 - 60		
Totals/Averages	1,862	57 %	27 %	16 %	76 %	1,261	69.7 %	\$142.76	\$99.47	1,348	71.7 %	\$137.15	\$98.36		

<sup>\*</sup> Specific occupancy and average rate data was utilized in our analysis, but is presented in ranges in the above table for the purposes of confidentiality.



Summary of Forecast Occupancy and Average Rate Based on our analysis presented in the Projection of Occupancy and Average Rate chapter, we have chosen to use a stabilized occupancy level of 73% and a base-year rate position of \$125.00 for the proposed subject hotel. The following table reflects a summary of our market-wide and proposed subject hotel occupancy and average rate (ADR) projections.

### FIGURE 1-4 ADR FORECAST – MARKET AND PROPOSED SUBJECT HOTEL

Calendar Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Market ADR	\$127.88	\$129.80	\$132.39	\$136.37	\$140.46	\$144.67	\$149.01	\$153.48	\$158.08
Projected Market ADR Growth Rate	_	1.5%	2.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Proposed Subject Property ADR (As-If Stabilized)	\$125.00	\$126.88	\$129.41	\$133.29	\$137.29	\$141.41	\$145.65	\$150.02	\$154.53
ADR Growth Rate	_	1.5%	2.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Proposed Subject Stabilized ADR Penetration	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	97.7%
Fiscal Year				2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Proposed Subject Property Average Rate				\$133.29	\$137.29	\$141.41	\$145.65	\$150.02	\$154.53
Opening Discount				0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Average Rate After Discount				\$133.29	\$136.61	\$140.71	\$145.65	\$150.02	\$154.53
Real Average Rate Growth				_	2.5%	3.0%	3.5%	3.0%	3.0%
Market ADR				\$136.37	\$140.46	\$144.67	\$149.01	\$153.48	\$158.08
Proposed Subject ADR Penetration (After Discount)				98%	97%	97%	98%	98%	98%
ADR Expressed in Base-Year Dollars Deflated @ Inflation Ra	ate			\$123.18	\$122.56	\$122.56	\$123.18	\$123.18	\$123.18

Summary of Forecast Income and Expense Statement

Our positioning of each revenue and expense level is supported by comparable operations or trends specific to this market. Our forecast of income and expense is presented in the following table.

FIGURE 1-5 DETAILED FORECAST OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

	2022	(Calenda	ar Year)		2023				Stabilized				2025				2026			
Number of Rooms:	120				120				120				120				120			
Occupancy:	68%				71%				73%				73%				73%			
Average Rate:	\$136.61				\$140.71				\$145.65				\$150.02				\$154.53			
RevPAR:	\$92.89				\$99.90				\$106.33				\$109.52				\$112.80			
Days Open:	365				365				365				365				365			
Occupied Rooms:	29,784	%Gross	PAR	POR	31,098	%Gross	PAR	POR	31,974	%Gross	PAR	POR	31,974	%Gross	PAR	POR	31,974	%Gross	s PAR	POR
OPERATING REVENUE																				
Rooms	\$4,069	96.9 %	% \$33,908	\$136.62	\$4,376	97.0 %	6 \$36,467	\$140.72	\$4,657	97.0	% \$38,808	\$145.65	\$4,797	97.0 %	\$39,975	\$150.03	\$4,941	97.0	% \$41,175	\$154.53
Other Operated Departments	105	2.5	873	3.52	109	2.4	910	3.51	113	2.4	945	3.55	117	2.4	974	3.65	120	2.4	1,003	3.76
Miscellaneous Income	26	0.6	218	0.88	27	0.6	228	0.88	28	0.6	236	0.89	29	0.6	243	0.91	30	0.6	251	0.94
Total Operating Revenues	4,200	100.0	34,999	141.01	4,513	100.0	37,604	145.11	4,799	100.0	39,990	150.08	4,943	100.0	41,192	154.60	5,091	100.0	42,428	159.24
DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES *																				
Rooms	939	23.1	7,828	31.54	984	22.5	8,199	31.64	1,025	22.0	8,538	32.04	1,055	22.0	8,794	33.01	1,087	22.0	9,058	34.00
Other Operated Departments	64	60.9	531	2.14	66	60.3	549	2.12	68	60.0	567	2.13	70	60.0	584	2.19	72	60.0	602	2.26
Total Expenses	1,003	23.9	8,359	33.68	1,050	23.3	8,748	33.76	1,093	22.8	9,105	34.17	1,125	22.8	9,378	35.20	1,159	22.8	9,660	36.25
DEPARTMENTAL INCOME	3,197	76.1	26,640	107.33	3,463	76.7	28,856	111.35	3,706	77.2	30,885	115.91	3,818	77.2	31,814	119.40	3,932	77.2	32,769	122.98
UNDISTRIBUTED OPERATING EXPENSES																				
Administrative & General	342	8.1	2,846	11.47	355	7.9	2,961	11.43	369	7.7	3,074	11.54	380	7.7	3,167	11.88	391	7.7	3,262	12.24
Info & Telecom Systems	59	1.4	493	1.98	62	1.4	513	1.98	64	1.3	532	2.00	66	1.3	548	2.06	68	1.3	565	2.12
Marketing	210	5.0	1,751	7.06	219	4.8	1,822	7.03	227	4.7	1,892	7.10	234	4.7	1,949	7.31	241	4.7	2,007	7.53
Franchise Fee	326	7.8	2,713	10.93	350	7.8	2,917	11.26	373	7.8	3,105	11.65	384	7.8	3,198	12.00	395	7.8	3,294	12.36
Prop. Operations & Maint.	130	3.1	1,084	4.37	143	3.2	1,190	4.59	156	3.3	1,301	4.88	161	3.3	1,340	5.03	166	3.3	1,380	5.18
Utilities	158	3.8	1,314	5.29	164	3.6	1,367	5.27	170	3.5	1,419	5.33	175	3.5	1,462	5.49	181	3.5	1,505	5.65
Total Expenses	1,224	29.2	10,200	41.10	1,292	28.7	10,771	41.56	1,359	28.3	11,323	42.50	1,400	28.3	11,663	43.77	1,442	28.3	12,013	45.08
GROSS HOUSE PROFIT	1,973	46.9	16,440	66.24	2,170	48.0	18,086	69.79	2,347	48.9	19,562	73.42	2,418	48.9	20,151	75.63	2,491	48.9	20,756	77.90
Management Fee	126	3.0	1,050	4.23	135	3.0	1,128	4.35	144	3.0	1,200	4.50	148	3.0	1,236	4.64	153	3.0	1,273	4.78
INCOME BEFORE NON-OPR. INC. & EXP.	1,847	43.9	15,390	62.01	2,035	45.0	16,958	65.44	2,203	45.9	18,362	68.91	2,270	45.9	18,915	70.99	2,338	45.9	19,483	73.12
NON-OPERATING INCOME & EXPENSE																				
Property Taxes	127	3.0	1,061	4.27	525	11.6	4,371	16.87	540	11.3	4,502	16.90	557	11.3	4,638	17.40	573	11.3	4,777	17.93
Insurance	27	0.6	223	0.90	28	0.6	230	0.89	28	0.6	236	0.89	29	0.6	244	0.91	30	0.6	251	0.94
Reserve for Replacement	84	2.0	700	2.82	135	3.0	1,128	4.35	192	4.0	1,600	6.00	198	4.0	1,648	6.18	204	4.0	1,697	6.37
Total Expenses	238	5.6	1,984	7.99	687	15.2	5,729	22.11	761	15.9	6,339	23.79	783	15.9	6,529	24.50	807	15.9	6,725	25.24
EBITDA LESS RESERVE	\$1,609	38.3 9	% \$13,406	\$54.01	\$1,347	29.8 %	6 \$11,228	\$43.33	\$1,443	30.0	% \$12,023	\$45.12	\$1,486	30.0 %	6 \$12,386	\$46.49	\$1,531	30.0	% \$12,758	\$47.88

<sup>\*</sup>Departmental expenses are expressed as a percentage of departmental revenues.

FIGURE 1-6 TEN-YEAR FORECAST OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

	202	2	202	3	202	.4	202	.5	202	6	202	7	202	8	202	29	203	0	203	31
Number of Rooms:	120		120		120		120		120		120		120		120		120		120	
Occupied Rooms:	29,784		31,098		31,974		31,974		31,974		31,974		31,974		31,974		31,974		31,974	
Occupancy:	68%		71%		73%		73%		73%		73%		73%		73%		73%		73%	
Average Rate:	\$136.61	% of	\$140.71	% of	\$145.65	% of	\$150.02	% of	\$154.53	% of	\$159.16	% of	\$163.94	% of	\$168.85	% of	\$173.92	% of	\$179.14	% of
RevPAR:	\$92.89	Gross	\$99.90	Gross	\$106.33	Gross	\$109.52	Gross	\$112.80	Gross	\$116.19	Gross	\$119.67	Gross	\$123.26	Gross	\$126.96	Gross	\$130.77	Gross
OPERATING REVENUE																				
Rooms	\$4,069	96.9 %	\$4,376	97.0 %	\$4,657	97.0 %	\$4,797	97.0 %	\$4,941	97.0 %	\$5,089	97.0 %	\$5,242	97.0 %	\$5,399	97.0 %	\$5,561	97.0 %	\$5,728	97.0 9
Other Operated Departments	105	2.5	109	2.4	113	2.4	117	2.4	120	2.4	124	2.4	128	2.4	131	2.4	135	2.4	140	2.4
Miscellaneous Income	26	0.6	27	0.6	28	0.6	29	0.6	30	0.6	31	0.6	32	0.6	33	0.6	34	0.6	35	0.6
Total Operating Revenues	4,200	100.0	4,513	100.0	4,799	100.0	4,943	100.0	5,091	100.0	5,244	100.0	5,402	100.0	5,563	100.0	5,730	100.0	5,902	100.0
DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES *																				
Rooms	939	23.1	984	22.5	1,025	22.0	1,055	22.0	1,087	22.0	1,120	22.0	1,153	22.0	1,188	22.0	1,223	22.0	1,260	22.0
Other Operated Departments	64	60.9	66	60.3	68	60.0	70	60.0	72	60.0	74	60.0	77	60.0	79	60.0	81	60.0	84	60.0
Total Expenses	1,003	23.9	1,050	23.3	1,093	22.8	1,125	22.8	1,159	22.8	1,194	22.8	1,230	22.8	1,267	22.8	1,305	22.8	1,344	22.8
DEPARTMENTAL INCOME	3,197	76.1	3,463	76.7	3,706	77.2	3,818	77.2	3,932	77.2	4,050	77.2	4,172	77.2	4,297	77.2	4,426	77.2	4,559	77.2
UNDISTRIBUTED OPERATING EXPENSES																				
Administrative & General	342	8.1	355	7.9	369	7.7	380	7.7	391	7.7	403	7.7	415	7.7	428	7.7	441	7.7	454	7.7
Info & Telecom Systems	59	1.4	62	1.4	64	1.3	66	1.3	68	1.3	70	1.3	72	1.3	74	1.3	76	1.3	79	1.3
Marketing	210	5.0	219	4.8	227	4.7	234	4.7	241	4.7	248	4.7	256	4.7	263	4.7	271	4.7	279	4.7
Franchise Fee	326	7.8	350	7.8	373	7.8	384	7.8	395	7.8	407	7.8	419	7.8	432	7.8	445	7.8	458	7.8
Prop. Operations & Maint.	130	3.1	143	3.2	156	3.3	161	3.3	166	3.3	171	3.3	176	3.3	181	3.3	186	3.3	192	3.3
Utilities	158	3.8	164	3.6	170	3.5	175	3.5	181	3.5	186	3.5	192	3.5	197	3.5	203	3.5	209	3.5
Total Expenses	1,224	29.1	1,292	28.6	1,359	28.3	1,400	28.3	1,442	28.3	1,485	28.3	1,529	28.3	1,575	28.3	1,622	28.3	1,671	28.3
GROSS HOUSE PROFIT	1,973	47.0	2,170	48.1	2,347	48.9	2,418	48.9	2,491	48.9	2,565	48.9	2,642	48.9	2,722	48.9	2,803	48.9	2,887	48.9
Management Fee	126	3.0	135	3.0	144	3.0	148	3.0	153	3.0	157	3.0	162	3.0	167	3.0	172	3.0	177	3.0
INCOME BEFORE NON-OPR. INC. & EXP.	1,847	44.0	2,035	45.1	2,203	45.9	2,270	45.9	2,338	45.9	2,408	45.9	2,480	45.9	2,555	45.9	2,631	45.9	2,710	45.9
NON-OPERATING INCOME & EXPENSE																				
Property Taxes	127	3.0	525	11.6	540	11.3	557	11.3	573	11.3	590	11.3	608	11.3	626	11.3	645	11.3	664	11.3
Insurance	27	0.6	28	0.6	28	0.6	29	0.6	30	0.6	31	0.6	32	0.6	33	0.6	34	0.6	35	0.6
Reserve for Replacement	84	2.0	135	3.0	192	4.0	198	4.0	204	4.0	210	4.0	216	4.0	223	4.0	229	4.0	236	4.0
Total Expenses	238	5.7	687	15.2	761	15.9	783	15.8	807	15.8	831	15.9	856	15.8	882	15.8	908	15.8	935	15.8
EBITDA LESS RESERVE	\$1,609	38.3 %	\$1,347	29.8 %	\$1,443	30.0 %	\$1,486	30.0 %	\$1,531	30.0 %	\$1,577	30.0 %	\$1,624	30.0 %	\$1,673	30.0 %	\$1,723	30.0 %	\$1,775	30.0 9

As illustrated, the hotel is expected to stabilize at a profitable level. Please refer to the Forecast of Income and Expense chapter of our report for a detailed explanation of the methodology used in deriving this forecast.

### **Scope of Work**

The methodology used to develop this study is based on the market research and valuation techniques set forth in the textbooks authored by Hospitality Valuation Services for the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers and the Appraisal Institute, entitled *The Valuation of Hotels and Motels,* Hotels, Motels and Restaurants: Valuations and Market Studies, The Computerized Income Approach to Hotel/Motel Market Studies and Valuations, Hotels and Motels: A Guide to Market Analysis, Investment Analysis, and Valuations, and Hotels and Motels – Valuations and Market Studies.

- 1. All information was collected and analyzed by the staff of TS Worldwide, LLC. Information was supplied by the client and/or the property's development team.
- 2. The subject site has been evaluated from the viewpoint of its physical utility for the future operation of a hotel, as well as access, visibility, and other relevant factors.
- 3. The subject property's proposed improvements have been reviewed for their expected quality of construction, design, and layout efficiency.
- 4. The surrounding economic environment, on both an area and neighborhood level, has been reviewed to identify specific hostelry-related economic and demographic trends that may have an impact on future demand for hotels.
- 5. Dividing the market for hotel accommodations into individual segments defines specific market characteristics for the types of travelers expected to utilize the area's hotels. The factors investigated include purpose of visit, average length of stay, facilities and amenities required, seasonality, daily demand fluctuations, and price sensitivity.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Stephen Rushmore, *The Valuation of Hotels and Motels*. (Chicago: American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers, 1978).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Stephen Rushmore, *Hotels, Motels and Restaurants: Valuations and Market Studies.* (Chicago: American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers, 1983).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Stephen Rushmore, *The Computerized Income Approach to Hotel/Motel Market Studies and Valuations*. (Chicago: American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers, 1990).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Stephen Rushmore, Hotels and Motels: A Guide to Market Analysis, Investment Analysis, and Valuations (Chicago: Appraisal Institute, 1992).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Stephen Rushmore and Erich Baum, *Hotels and Motels – Valuations and Market Studies*. (Chicago: Appraisal Institute, 2001).

- 6. An analysis of existing and proposed competition provides an indication of the current accommodated demand, along with market penetration and the degree of competitiveness. Unless noted otherwise, we have inspected the competitive lodging facilities summarized in this report.
- 7. Documentation for an occupancy and ADR projection is derived utilizing the build-up approach based on an analysis of lodging activity.
- 8. A detailed projection of income and expense made in accordance with the Uniform System of Accounts for the Lodging Industry sets forth the anticipated economic benefits of the proposed subject property.

## 2. Description of the Site and Neighborhood – Kellogg Road Site

The suitability of the land for the operation of a lodging facility is an important consideration affecting the economic viability of a property and its ultimate marketability. Factors such as size, topography, access, visibility, and the availability of utilities have a direct impact on the desirability of a particular site.

For this study, we analyzed two potential sites for hotel development in Anderson Township. The first site is located in south Anderson Township, east of the intersection formed by Sutton Road and Kellogg Road (Kellogg Road site). A second site was considered for this study, located northeast of the intersection of Town Center Way and Five Mile Road (Downtown site). The Kellogg Road site has the advantage of its proximity to Interstate 275, as well as riverfront entertainment venues like Belterra Park, Coney Island Amusement Park, and Riverbend Music Center. Furthermore, this site offers the possibility for future retail and restaurant growth on the remainder of the 36-acre parcel. The challenges of this site include the current lack of restaurant options in the neighborhood and the seasonal nature of the leisure attractions.

### **Physical Characteristics**

The portion of the subject site proposed for hotel use measures approximately 2.00 acres, or 87,120 square feet. The parcel's adjacent uses are set forth in the following table.

FIGURE 2-1	SUBJECT F	PARCEL'S ADJACENT USES	
	Direction	Adjacent Use (Kellogg Road Site)	
	North	Interstate 275	_
	South	Kellogg Road	
	East	Residences	
	West	Saint Joseph's Orphanage	

### Topography and Site Utility

The topography of the site slopes downward from north to south, and the shape should permit efficient use of the site for building and site improvements, including ingress and egress. Upon completion of construction, the subject site will not contain any significant portion of undeveloped land that could be sold, entitled, and developed for alternate use. It is expected that the site will be developed fully with

building and site improvements, thus contributing to the overall profitability of the hotel.

The Kellogg Road site is a 36-acre parcel controlled by Belterra Park Gaming. For the purpose of this study, we have assumed a hotel would be developed on a two-acre portion of this site with frontage along Kellogg Road.

### **VIEW OF SUBJECT SITE**



### **AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH**



### **VIEW FROM SITE TO THE NORTH**



### **VIEW FROM SITE TO THE SOUTH**



### **VIEW FROM SITE TO THE EAST**

### **VIEW FROM SITE TO THE WEST**

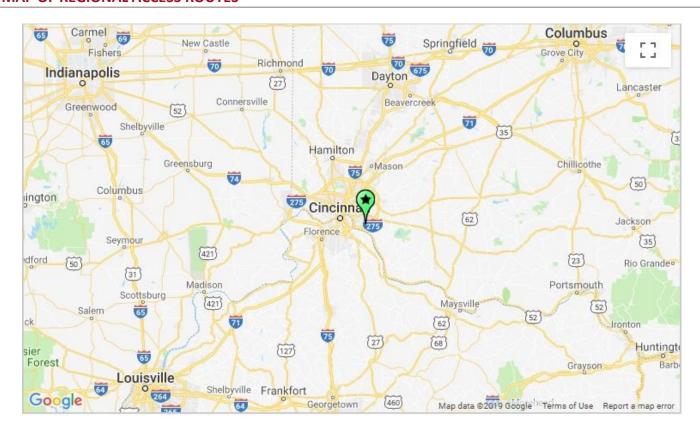




**Access and Visibility** 

It is important to analyze the site with respect to regional and local transportation routes and demand generators, including ease of access. The subject site is readily accessible to a variety of local and county roads, as well as state and interstate highways.

### MAP OF REGIONAL ACCESS ROUTES



Regional access to/from Anderson Township and the subject sites, in particular, is considered very good. The subject market is served by a variety of additional local highways, which are illustrated on the map.

Vehicular access to the Kellogg Road site will be provided by Kellogg Road. The subject site is located near a busy intersection and is relatively simple to locate from Interstate 275, which is the nearest major highway. The proposed subject hotel is anticipated to have adequate signage at the street, as well as on its façade. Overall, the subject site benefits from very good accessibility, and the proposed hotel is expected to enjoy very good visibility from within its local neighborhood.

**Airport Access** 

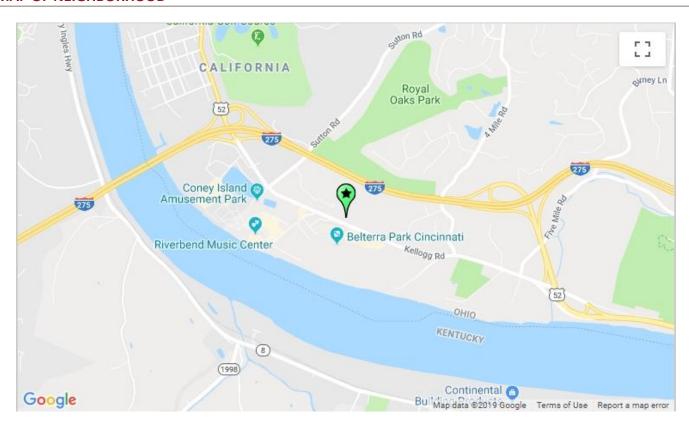
The proposed subject hotel will be served by the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport, which is located approximately twelve miles to the southwest of the subject sites.

#### Neighborhood

The neighborhood surrounding a lodging facility often has an impact on a hotel's status, image, class, style of operation, and sometimes its ability to attract and properly serve a particular market segment. This section of the report investigates the subject neighborhood and evaluates any pertinent location factors that could affect its future occupancy, average rate, and overall profitability.

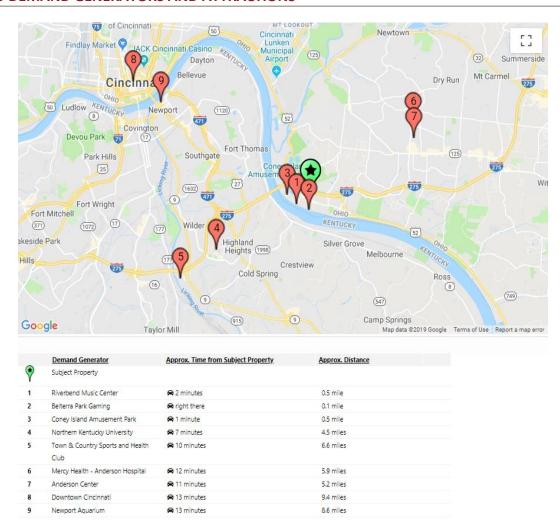
The neighborhood that surrounds the Kellogg Road site is generally defined by Interstate 275 to the north and west, the Ohio River to the south, and U.S. Highway 52 to the east. The neighborhood is characterized by entertainment venues along the riverfront, with residential areas located along the secondary roadways. Some specific businesses and entities in the area include Belterra Park, Coney Island Amusement Park, and Riverbend Music Center; we note that there are no hotels located within this neighborhood. Restaurants located near the subject site include Grove Park Grille and several venues within Belterra Park. In general, this neighborhood is in the stable stage of its life cycle. Notable changes in this neighborhood include a change in ownership at Belterra Park and a renovation to Riverbend Music Center. In 2018, Boyd Corp. completed the acquisition of Belterra Park from Pinnacle Entertainment Inc. for a reported \$57 million. In 2019, Riverbend Music Center was reconfigured to remove support beams from the stage area in order to create an unobstructed view from the lawn. The proposed subject hotel's opening should be a positive influence on the area; the hotel should be in character with and will complement surrounding land uses.

### MAP OF NEIGHBORHOOD



Proximity to Local Demand Generators and Attractions Both subject sites are located near the area's primary generators of lodging demand. A sample of these demand generators is reflected on the following map, including respective distances from and drive times to the subject site. Additionally, the Kellogg Road site is proximate to several riverfront entertainment attractions such as Belterra Park, Riverbend Music Center, and Coney Island. The Downtown site is proximate to Mercy Health and Anderson Towne Center. Overall, the subject sites are well situated with respect to demand generators.

### **ACCESS TO DEMAND GENERATORS AND ATTRACTIONS**



### **Utilities**

The subject site will reportedly be served by all necessary utilities.

### Soil and Subsoil Conditions

Geological and soil reports were not provided to us or made available for our review during the preparation of this report. We are not qualified to evaluate soil conditions other than by a visual inspection of the surface; no extraordinary conditions were apparent.

### Nuisances and Hazards

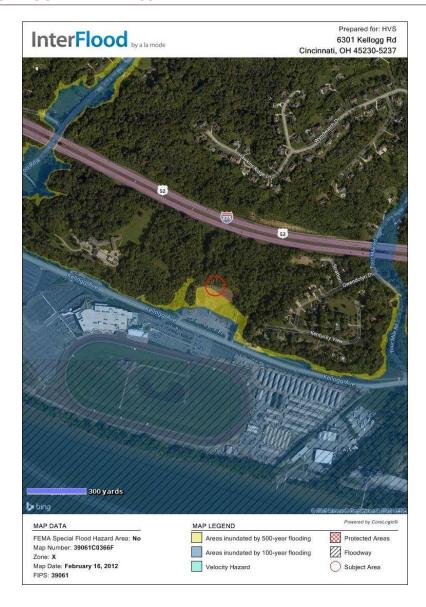
We were not informed of any site-specific nuisances or hazards, and there were no visible signs of toxic ground contaminants at the time of our inspection. Because we

are not experts in this field, we do not warrant the absence of hazardous waste and urge the reader to obtain an independent analysis of these factors.

**Flood Zone** 

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency map illustrated below, the subject site is located in Zone X.

### **COPY OF FLOOD MAP AND COVER**



The flood zone definition for the Zone X designation is as follows: areas outside the 500-year flood plain; areas of the 500-year flood; areas of the 100-year flood with average depths of less than one foot or with drainage areas less than one square mile and areas protected by levees from the 100-year flood.

According to the local planning office, the subject property is zoned as follows: E - Retail Business District. Additional details pertaining to the proposed subject property's zoning regulations are summarized in the following table.

#### FIGURE 2-2 ZONING

Municipality Governing Zoning Anderson Township
Current Zoning Retail Business District

Current Use Surface Parking

Is Current Use Permitted? Yes
Is Change in Zoning Likely? No

Permitted Uses Retail, Restaurant, Hotel, Small Office

Hotel Allowed Yes

Legally Non-Conforming Not Applicable

We assume that all necessary permits and approvals will be secured (including the appropriate liquor license if applicable) and that the subject property will be constructed in accordance with local zoning ordinances, building codes, and all other applicable regulations. Our zoning analysis should be verified before any physical changes are made to the site.

We are not aware of any easements attached to the property that would significantly affect the utility of the site or marketability of this project.

We have analyzed the issues of size, topography, access, visibility, and the availability of utilities. The Kellogg Road site is favorably located proximate to multiple entertainment venues along Kellogg Road, including Belterra Park, Coney Island, and Riverbend Music Center. Furthermore, the site is favorably located proximate to the interstate and near a major interchange. In general, the site should be well suited for future hotel use, with acceptable access, visibility, and topography for an effective operation.

Zoning

Easements and Encroachments

Conclusion

### 3. Description of the Site and Neighborhood – Downtown Site

The suitability of the land for the operation of a lodging facility is an important consideration affecting the economic viability of a property and its ultimate marketability. Factors such as size, topography, access, visibility, and the availability of utilities have a direct impact on the desirability of a particular site.

The Downtown site may also be viable for hotel development. Advantages of this site include its proximity to multiple restaurants and shops in the Anderson Towne Center development, as well as its proximity to Mercy Health Anderson and Anderson Center. The challenges of this site include the lack of major employment centers that would create commercial hotel demand and the lack of highway visibility.

### **Physical Characteristics**

The portion of the subject site proposed for hotel use measures approximately 2.00 acres, or 87,120 square feet. The parcel's adjacent uses are set forth in the following table.

FIGURE 3-3	SURIFCT PARCEL'S ADIACENT LISES	

Direction	Adjacent Use (Downtown Site)
North	Anderson Towne Center
South	Kroger
East	Vacant (Proposed Senior Housing)
West	Anderson Towne Center

### Topography and Site Utility

The topography of the site is generally flat, and the shape should permit efficient use of the site for building and site improvements, including ingress and egress. Upon completion of construction, the subject site will not contain any significant portion of undeveloped land that could be sold, entitled, and developed for alternate use. It is expected that the site will be developed fully with building and site improvements, thus contributing to the overall profitability of the hotel.

The Downtown site is an approximately 2.1-acre portion of Anderson Towne Center, north of the Kroger and South of the AMC Theater, that is currently improved with a surface parking lot. The site, which is controlled by Anderson Towne Center, reportedly could be made available for hotel development.

### **VIEW OF SUBJECT SITE**



### **AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH**



### **VIEW FROM SITE TO THE NORTH**

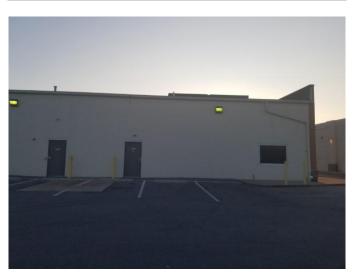
### **VIEW FROM SITE TO THE SOUTH**



### **VIEW FROM SITE TO THE EAST**



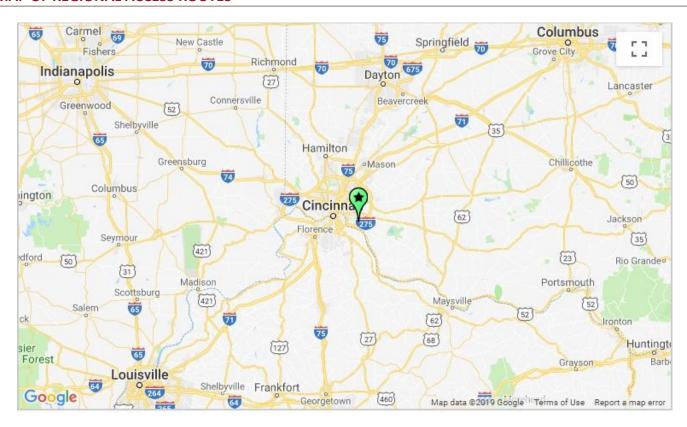
### **VIEW FROM SITE TO THE WEST**



**Access and Visibility** 

It is important to analyze the site with respect to regional and local transportation routes and demand generators, including ease of access. The subject site is readily accessible to a variety of local and county roads, as well as state and interstate highways.

### MAP OF REGIONAL ACCESS ROUTES



Regional access to/from Anderson Township and the subject sites, in particular, is considered very good. The subject market is served by a variety of additional local highways, which are illustrated on the map.

Vehicular access to the Downtown site will be provided by Five Mile Road. The subject site is located near a busy intersection and is relatively simple to locate from Interstate 275, which is the nearest major highway. The proposed subject hotel is anticipated to have adequate signage at the street, as well as on its façade. Overall, the subject site benefits from very good accessibility, and the proposed hotel is expected to enjoy good visibility from within its local neighborhood.

### **Airport Access**

The proposed subject hotel will be served by the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport, which is located approximately twelve miles to the southwest of the subject sites.

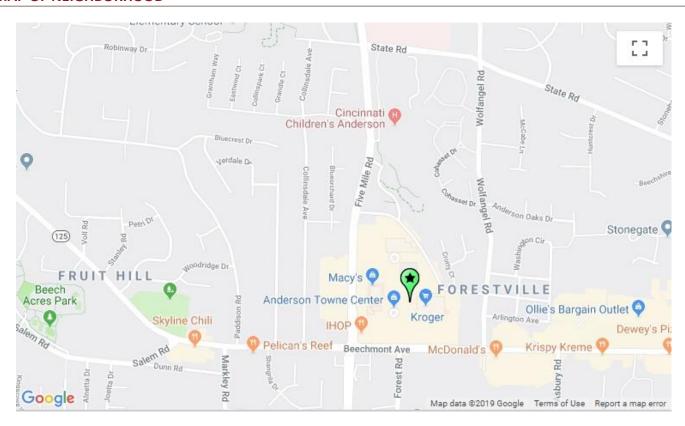
### Neighborhood

The neighborhood surrounding a lodging facility often has an impact on a hotel's status, image, class, style of operation, and sometimes its ability to attract and properly serve a particular market segment. This section of the report investigates the subject neighborhood and evaluates any pertinent location factors that could affect its future occupancy, average rate, and overall profitability.

The neighborhood that surrounds the subject site is generally defined by State Road to the north, Beechmont Avenue to the south, Collinsdale Avenue to the west, and Wolfangel Road to the east. The neighborhood is characterized by an upscale retail and restaurant lifestyle center, offices, and medical centers along the primary thoroughfares, with residential areas located along the secondary roadways. Some specific businesses and entities in the area include Anderson Towne Center, Anderson Center, Cincinnati Children's Hospital - Anderson, and Kroger; we note that there are no hotels located within this neighborhood. Restaurants located near the subject site include Bar Louie, Levla Mediterranean, Taj Indian, and Cincinnati's Good Fellows. In general, this neighborhood is in the growth stage of its life cycle. Notable changes in this neighborhood are primarily focused within the Anderson Towne Center development. An expansion to the Kroger Marketplace is proposed, which would make it the largest Kroger in the country. The expansion includes new retail outlets such as McAlister's Deli, Chipotle, and Orange Theory. Other key uses within Anderson Towne Center include AMC Theater, Skyzone, Crunch Fitness, and Tri-Health; all of whom are new to the site.

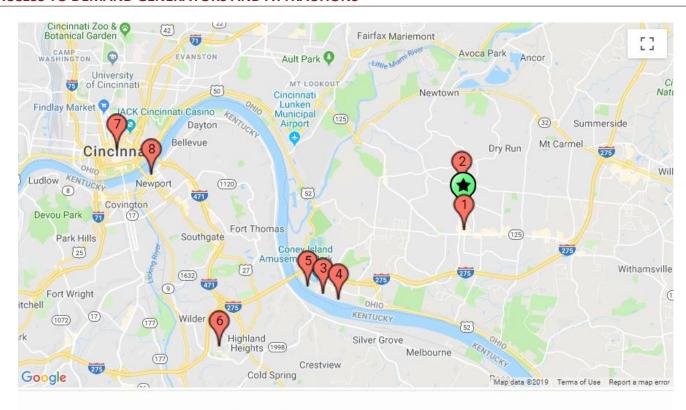
In 2018, Anderson Township selected a proposal from Hills Properties to redevelop its 5.2-acre park-n-ride facility located north of Anderson Towne Center. The \$40-million project will encompass a parking garage and a 200-unit luxury apartment complex. Reportedly, the park-n-ride facility will be integrated into the garage. The proposed subject hotel's opening should be a positive influence on the area; the hotel should be in character with and will complement surrounding land uses.

### MAP OF NEIGHBORHOOD



Proximity to Local Demand Generators and Attractions Both subject sites are located near the area's primary generators of lodging demand. A sample of these demand generators is reflected on the following map, including respective distances from and drive times to the subject site. Additionally, the Kellogg Road site is proximate to several riverfront entertainment attractions such as Belterra Park, Riverbend Music Center, and Coney Island. The Downtown site is proximate to Mercy Health and Anderson Towne Center. Overall, the subject sites are well situated with respect to demand generators.

### **ACCESS TO DEMAND GENERATORS AND ATTRACTIONS**



	Demand Generator	Approx. Time from Subject Property	Approx. Distance
•	Subject Property		
1	Anderson Center	🖨 2 minutes	0.3 mile
2	Mercy Health - Anderson Hospital	🖴 4 minutes	0.8 mile
3	Riverbend Music Center	♠ 13 minutes	6.3 miles
4	Belterra Park Gaming	🖨 10 minutes	5.7 miles
5	Coney Island Amusement Park	🖴 10 minutes	5.9 miles
6	Northern Kentucky University	角 12 minutes	8.7 miles
7	Downtown Cincinnati	🖴 19 minutes	13.6 miles
8	Newport Aquarium	🖨 20 minutes	12.7 miles

### **Utilities**

Soil and Subsoil Conditions

The subject site will reportedly be served by all necessary utilities.

Geological and soil reports were not provided to us or made available for our review during the preparation of this report. We are not qualified to evaluate soil conditions other than by a visual inspection of the surface; no extraordinary conditions were apparent.

### Nuisances and Hazards

### **Flood Zone**

We were not informed of any site-specific nuisances or hazards, and there were no visible signs of toxic ground contaminants at the time of our inspection. Because we are not experts in this field, we do not warrant the absence of hazardous waste and urge the reader to obtain an independent analysis of these factors.

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency map illustrated below, the subject site is located in Zone X.

### **COPY OF FLOOD MAP AND COVER**



The flood zone definition for the Zone X designation is as follows: areas outside the 500-year flood plain; areas of the 500-year flood; areas of the 100-year flood with average depths of less than one foot or with drainage areas less than one square mile and areas protected by levees from the 100-year flood.

#### Zoning

According to the local planning office, the subject property is zoned as follows: E - Retail Business District. Additional details pertaining to the proposed subject property's zoning regulations are summarized in the following table.

### FIGURE 3-4 ZONING

Municipality Governing Zoning Anderson Township
Current Zoning Retail Business District

Current Use Surface Parking

Is Current Use Permitted? Yes
Is Change in Zoning Likely? No

Permitted Uses Retail, Restaurant, Hotel, Small Office

Hotel Allowed Yes

Legally Non-Conforming Not Applicable

We assume that all necessary permits and approvals will be secured (including the appropriate liquor license if applicable) and that the subject property will be constructed in accordance with local zoning ordinances, building codes, and all other applicable regulations. Our zoning analysis should be verified before any physical changes are made to the site.

We are not aware of any easements attached to the property that would significantly affect the utility of the site or marketability of this project.

We have analyzed the issues of size, topography, access, visibility, and the availability of utilities. The Downtown site is favorably located within the Anderson Towne Center mixed-use development, proximate to multiple upscale shopping and dining venues. Furthermore, the site is favorably located near a major interchange. In general, the site should be well suited for future hotel use, with acceptable access, visibility, and topography for an effective operation.

### Easements and Encroachments

### **Conclusion**

### 4. Market Area Analysis

The economic vitality of the market area and neighborhood surrounding the subject site is an important consideration in forecasting lodging demand and future income potential. Economic and demographic trends that reflect the amount of visitation provide a basis from which to project lodging demand. The purpose of the market area analysis is to review available economic and demographic data to determine whether the local market will undergo economic growth, stabilize, or decline. In addition to predicting the direction of the economy, the rate of change must be quantified. These trends are then correlated based on their propensity to reflect variations in lodging demand, with the objective of forecasting the amount of growth or decline in visitation by individual market segment (e.g., commercial, meeting and group, and leisure).

#### **Market Area Definition**

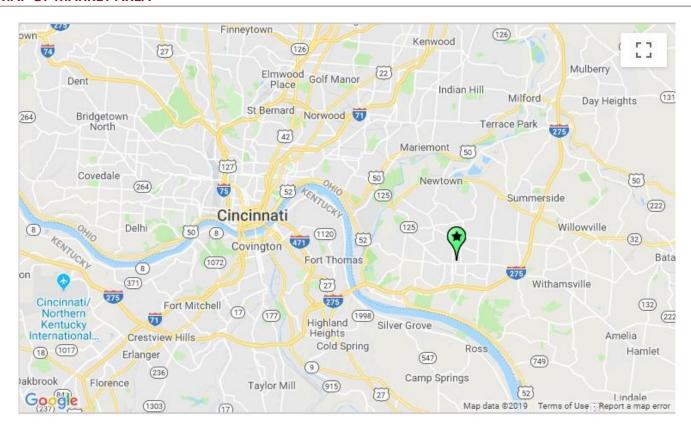
The market area for a lodging facility is the geographical region where the sources of demand and the competitive supply are located. The subject site is located in the city of Cincinnati, the county of Hamilton, and the state of Ohio. Anderson Township is a bedroom community located approximately 13 miles southeast of Cincinnati, along the Ohio River. Cincinnati is located on the southeastern Ohio border along the Ohio River. The metropolitan area encompasses a three-state region, including parts of Indiana and Kentucky. Top firms in Cincinnati represent key industries such as aerospace, automotive, biotechnology, brand design, creative services, chemistry, financial services, IT services, and consumer goods. Together, these sectors have helped fortify the city's economic position in recent years. The city has been successful at not only retaining area businesses, but also at attracting new establishments. The area's low cost of living, aggressive development incentives and excellent accessibility via multiple transportation routes have brought national recognition to the MSA. The region fares well on a national scale, with a large presence of Fortune 500 and 1000 companies headquartered in the Cincinnati area.

#### **CINCINNATI**



The subject property's market area can be defined by its Combined Statistical Area (CSA): Cincinnati-Wilmington-Maysville, OH-KY-IN. The CSA represents adjacent metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas that have a moderate degree of employment interchange. Micropolitan statistical areas represent urban areas in the United States based around a core city or town with a population of 10,000 to 49,999; the MSA requires the presence of a core city of at least 50,000 people and a total population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). The following exhibit illustrates the market area.

#### **MAP OF MARKET AREA**



# **Economic and Demographic Review**

A primary source of economic and demographic statistics used in this analysis is the *Complete Economic and Demographic Data Source* published by Woods & Poole Economics, Inc.—a well-regarded forecasting service based in Washington, D.C. Using a database containing more than 900 variables for each county in the nation, Woods & Poole employs a sophisticated regional model to forecast economic and demographic trends. Historical statistics are based on census data and information published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Projections are formulated by Woods & Poole, and all dollar amounts have been adjusted for inflation, thus reflecting real change.

These data are summarized in the following table.

FIGURE 4-1 ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA SUMMARY

					erage Annı	
2000	2010	2018	2025	2000-10	2010-18	2018-25
844.1	802.3	807.3	801.0	(0.5) %	0.1 %	(0.1) %
1,999.6	2,117.9	2,196.0	2,312.5	0.6	0.5	0.7
2,056.9	2,177.3	2,255.5	2,373.6	0.6	0.4	0.7
11,363.5	11,541.0	11,691.6	11,998.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
282,162.4	309,348.1	328,910.9	350,937.2	0.9	0.8	0.9
\$40,927	\$44,055	\$51,301	\$57,168	0.7	1.9	1.6
37,285	39,553	45,576	49,958	0.6	1.8	1.3
37,095	39,389	45,315	49,692	0.6	1.8	1.3
34,294	35,764	42,007	46,192	0.4	2.0	1.4
36,812	39,622	46,097	50,233	0.7	1.9	1.2
111.3	110.1	111.2	113.2	(0.1)	0.1	0.3
101.6	99.1	98.6	99.0	(0.2)	(0.1)	0.1
101.1	98.7	98.0	98.5	(0.2)	(0.1)	0.1
92.6	89.0	89.7	90.4	(0.4)	0.1	0.1
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
\$1,556	\$1,553	\$1,947	\$2,017	(0.0)	2.9	0.5
2,934	3,283	4,163	4,504	1.1	3.0	1.1
3,000	3,354	4,262	4,609	1.1	3.0	1.1
15,148	15,897	20,300	21,579	0.5	3.1	0.9
368,829	447,728	597,451	662,610	2.0	3.7	1.5
\$14,190	\$11,595	\$13,666	\$13,955	(2.0)	2.1	0.3
28,263	29,111	36,155	39,205	0.3	2.7	1.2
29,148	29,906	37,067	40,165	0.3	2.7	1.2
157,212	148,741	178,055	188,630	(0.6)	2.3	0.8
3,902,830	4,130,414	5,081,233	5,598,240	0.6	2.6	1.4
	1,999.6 2,056.9 11,363.5 282,162.4 \$40,927 37,285 37,095 34,294 36,812  111.3 101.6 101.1 92.6 100.0 \$1,556 2,934 3,000 15,148 368,829 \$14,190 28,263 29,148 157,212	844.1 802.3 1,999.6 2,117.9 2,056.9 2,177.3 11,363.5 11,541.0 282,162.4 309,348.1  \$40,927 \$44,055 37,285 39,553 37,095 39,389 34,294 35,764 36,812 39,622  111.3 110.1 101.6 99.1 101.1 98.7 92.6 89.0 100.0 100.0  \$1,556 \$1,553 2,934 3,283 3,000 3,354 15,148 15,897 368,829 447,728  \$14,190 \$11,595 28,263 29,111 29,148 29,906 157,212 148,741	844.1       802.3       807.3         1,999.6       2,117.9       2,196.0         2,056.9       2,177.3       2,255.5         11,363.5       11,541.0       11,691.6         282,162.4       309,348.1       328,910.9         \$40,927       \$44,055       \$51,301         37,285       39,553       45,576         37,095       39,389       45,315         34,294       35,764       42,007         36,812       39,622       46,097         111.3       110.1       111.2         101.6       99.1       98.6         101.1       98.7       98.0         92.6       89.0       89.7         100.0       100.0       100.0         \$1,556       \$1,553       \$1,947         2,934       3,283       4,163         3,000       3,354       4,262         15,148       15,897       20,300         368,829       447,728       597,451         \$14,190       \$11,595       \$13,666         28,263       29,111       36,155         29,148       29,906       37,067         157,212       148,741       178,055	844.1       802.3       807.3       801.0         1,999.6       2,117.9       2,196.0       2,312.5         2,056.9       2,177.3       2,255.5       2,373.6         11,363.5       11,541.0       11,691.6       11,998.1         282,162.4       309,348.1       328,910.9       350,937.2         \$40,927       \$44,055       \$51,301       \$57,168         37,285       39,553       45,576       49,958         37,095       39,389       45,315       49,692         34,294       35,764       42,007       46,192         36,812       39,622       46,097       50,233         111.3       110.1       111.2       113.2         101.6       99.1       98.6       99.0         101.1       98.7       98.0       98.5         92.6       89.0       89.7       90.4         100.0       100.0       100.0       100.0         \$1,556       \$1,553       \$1,947       \$2,017         2,934       3,283       4,163       4,504         3,000       3,354       4,262       4,609         15,148       15,897       20,300       21,579	2000         2010         2018         2025         Compression           844.1         802.3         807.3         801.0         (0.5) %           1,999.6         2,117.9         2,196.0         2,312.5         0.6           2,056.9         2,177.3         2,255.5         2,373.6         0.6           11,363.5         11,541.0         11,691.6         11,998.1         0.2           282,162.4         309,348.1         328,910.9         350,937.2         0.9           \$40,927         \$44,055         \$51,301         \$57,168         0.7           37,285         39,553         45,576         49,958         0.6           37,095         39,389         45,315         49,692         0.6           34,294         35,764         42,007         46,192         0.4           36,812         39,622         46,097         50,233         0.7           111.3         110.1         111.2         113.2         (0.1)           101.6         99.1         98.6         99.0         (0.2)           92.6         89.0         89.7         90.4         (0.4)           100.0         100.0         100.0         100.0         0.0	2000         2010         2018         2025         2000-10         2010-18           844.1         802.3         807.3         801.0         (0.5) %         0.1 %           1,999.6         2,117.9         2,196.0         2,312.5         0.6         0.5           2,056.9         2,177.3         2,255.5         2,373.6         0.6         0.4           11,363.5         11,541.0         11,691.6         11,998.1         0.2         0.2           282,162.4         309,348.1         328,910.9         350,937.2         0.9         0.8           \$40,927         \$44,055         \$51,301         \$57,168         0.7         1.9           37,285         39,553         45,576         49,958         0.6         1.8           37,095         39,389         45,315         49,692         0.6         1.8           34,294         35,764         42,007         46,192         0.4         2.0           36,812         39,622         46,097         50,233         0.7         1.9           111.3         110.1         111.2         113.2         (0.1)         0.1           101.6         99.1         98.6         99.0         (0.2)

<sup>\*</sup> Inflation Adjusted

Source: Woods & Poole Economics, Inc.

The U.S. population grew at an average annual compounded rate of 0.8% from 2010 through 2018. The county's population has grown more slowly than the nation's population; the average annual growth rate of 0.1% between 2010 and 2018 reflects a gradually expanding area. Following this population trend, per-capita personal income increased slowly, at 1.9% on average annually for the county between 2010 and 2018. Local wealth indexes have remained stable in recent years, registering a relatively high 111.2 level for the county in 2018.

Food and beverage sales totaled \$1,947 million in the county in 2018, versus \$1,553 million in 2010. This reflects a 2.9% average annual change, stronger than the 0.0% pace recorded in the prior decade, the latter years of which were adversely affected by the recession. Over the long term, the pace of growth is forecast to moderate to a more sustainable level of 0.5%, which is projected through 2025. The retail sales sector demonstrated an annual decline of -2.0% in the decade spanning from 2000 to 2010, followed by an increase of 2.1% in the period 2010 to 2018. An increase of 0.3% average annual change is expected in county retail sales through 2025.

### Workforce Characteristics

The characteristics of an area's workforce provide an indication of the type and amount of transient visitation likely to be generated by local businesses. Sectors such as finance, insurance, and real estate (FIRE); wholesale trade; and services produce a considerable number of visitors who are not particularly rate-sensitive. The government sector often generates transient room nights, but per-diem reimbursement allowances often limit the accommodations selection to budget and mid-priced lodging facilities. Contributions from manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, and public utilities (TCPU) employers can also be important, depending on the company type.

The following table sets forth the county workforce distribution by business sector in 2000, 2010, and 2018, as well as a forecast for 2025.

FIGURE 4-2 HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT (000S)

									Av	erage Annu	al
									Comp	ounded Cha	ange
		Percent		Percent		Percent		Percent	2000-	2010-	2018-
Industry	2000	of Total	2010	of Total	2018	of Total	2025	of Total	2010	2018	2025
_	0.5	0.4.0/		0.4.0/	0.5	0.4.0/	0.5	0.4.0/	(2.0) 0/	2.5.0/	0.4.0/
Farm	0.6	0.1 %	0.4	0.1 %	0.5	0.1 %	0.5	0.1 %	(3.9) %	2.5 %	0.4 %
Forestry, Fishing, Related Activities And Other	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.5	(1.0)	0.6
Mining	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.5	1.1
Utilities	3.1	0.5	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.0	0.1	(8.4)	(1.6)	(1.3)
Construction	33.1	4.9	25.8	4.3	34.1	5.1	36.5	5.2	(2.5)	3.6	1.0
Manufacturing	79.1	11.8	48.7	8.1	52.6	7.9	50.2	7.1	(4.7)	1.0	(0.7)
Total Trade	102.0	15.2	78.0	12.9	81.3	12.2	81.6	11.6	(2.6)	0.5	0.1
Wholesale Trade	34.9	5.2	26.8	4.4	29.3	4.4	29.2	4.1	(2.6)	1.1	(0.1)
Retail Trade	67.1	10.0	51.2	8.5	52.0	7.8	52.5	7.4	(2.7)	0.2	0.1
Transportation And Warehousing	19.4	2.9	13.7	2.3	16.8	2.5	16.7	2.4	(3.4)	2.5	(0.1)
Information	15.4	2.3	9.7	1.6	10.3	1.5	10.1	1.4	(4.6)	0.8	(0.3)
Finance And Insurance	33.1	4.9	35.8	5.9	42.7	6.4	48.3	6.9	0.8	2.2	1.8
Real Estate And Rental And Lease	22.3	3.3	23.7	3.9	28.5	4.3	29.5	4.2	0.6	2.4	0.5
Total Services	296.9	44.2	304.2	50.4	338.4	50.7	367.1	52.1	0.2	1.3	1.2
Professional And Technical Services	49.0	7.3	50.0	8.3	55.6	8.3	59.1	8.4	0.2	1.3	0.9
Management Of Companies And Enterprises	26.2	3.9	30.8	5.1	29.8	4.5	31.5	4.5	1.6	(0.4)	0.8
Administrative And Waste Services	49.3	7.3	39.4	6.5	39.2	5.9	40.1	5.7	(2.2)	(0.1)	0.3
Educational Services	10.7	1.6	14.4	2.4	18.6	2.8	22.5	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.8
Health Care And Social Assistance	75.6	11.3	88.7	14.7	98.0	14.7	111.3	15.8	1.6	1.2	1.8
Arts, Entertainment, And Recreation	12.7	1.9	13.1	2.2	17.3	2.6	19.3	2.7	0.3	3.6	1.6
Accommodation And Food Services	42.3	6.3	39.0	6.5	49.0	7.3	50.5	7.2	(0.8)	2.9	0.4
Other Services, Except Public Administration	31.1	4.6	28.8	4.8	31.0	4.6	32.7	4.6	(0.8)	0.9	0.8
Total Government	65.6	9.8	61.0	10.1	60.1	9.0	62.2	8.8	(0.7)	(0.2)	0.5
Federal Civilian Government	10.9	1.6	9.8	1.6	8.4	1.3	8.4	1.2	(1.0)	(1.9)	(0.1)
Federal Military	2.3	0.3	2.1	0.4	2.1	0.3	2.1	0.3	(0.6)	(0.1)	0.1
State And Local Government	52.4	7.8	49.1	8.1	49.6	7.4	51.7	7.3	(0.7)	0.1	0.6
State And Local Government	32.4	7.0	43.1	0.1	43.0	7	31.7	7.3	(0.7)	0.1	0.0
TOTAL	671.3	100.0 %	603.2	100.0 %	667.4	100.0 %	704.8	100.0 %	(1.1) %	1.3 %	0.8 %
MSA	1,235.8	_	1,230.4	_	1,405.7	_	1,539.3	_	(0.0) %	1.7 %	1.3 %
U.S.	165,372.0	_	173,034.7	_	202,637.9	_	223,254.5	_	1.1	2.0	1.4
0.5.	103,372.0		173,034.7		202,037.3		223,234.3		1.1	2.0	1.7

Source: Woods & Poole Economics, Inc.



Woods & Poole Economics, Inc. reports that during the period from 2000 to 2010, total employment in the county contracted at an average annual rate of -1.1%. This trend was below the growth rate recorded by the MSA and also lagged the national average. More recently, the pace of total employment growth in the county accelerated to 1.3% on an annual average from 2010 to 2018, reflecting the initial years of the recovery.

Of the primary employment sectors, Total Services recorded the highest increase in number of employees during the period from 2010 to 2018, increasing by 34,202 people, or 11.2%, and rising from 50.4% to 50.7% of total employment. Of the various service sub-sectors, Health Care And Social Assistance and Professional And Technical Services were the largest employers. Strong growth was also recorded in the Construction sector, as well as the Finance And Insurance sector, which expanded by 32.2% and -12.2%, respectively, in the period from 2010 to 2018. Forecasts developed by Woods & Poole Economics, Inc. anticipate that total employment in the county will change by 0.8% on average annually through 2025. The trend is below the forecast rate of change for the U.S. as a whole during the same period.

The following table illustrates historical and projected employment, households, population, and average household income data, as provided by REIS for the overall Cincinnati market.

FIGURE 4-3 HISTORICAL & PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT, HOUSEHOLDS, AND POPULATION STATISTICS

	Total		Office		Industrial						
Year	Employment	% Chg	Employment	% Chg	Employment	% Chg	Households	% Chg	Population	% Ch	ng
2006	1,034,430	_	307,522	_	192,300	_	817,120	_	2,077,190	_	
2007	1,049,370	1.4 %	314,246	2.2 %	193,531	0.6 %	822,240	0.6 %	2,089,660	0.6	%
2008	1,030,530	(1.8)	311,638	(0.8)	188,846	(2.4)	824,670	0.3	2,101,300	0.6	
2009	983,000	(4.6)	298,731	(4.1)	171,805	(9.0)	827,640	0.4	2,113,370	0.6	
2010	984,870	0.2	301,820	1.0	169,990	(1.1)	827,130	(0.1)	2,120,550	0.3	
2011	997,130	1.2	305,400	1.2	171,908	1.1	831,930	0.6	2,125,190	0.2	
2012	1,012,700	1.6	311,595	2.0	174,701	1.6	836,600	0.6	2,133,020	0.4	
2013	1,031,100	1.8	316,872	1.7	177,215	1.4	842,430	0.7	2,143,250	0.5	
2014	1,049,370	1.8	321,314	1.4	181,588	2.5	847,220	0.6	2,153,030	0.5	
2015	1,069,230	1.9	324,944	1.1	185,031	1.9	852,120	0.6	2,162,650	0.4	
2016	1,086,330	1.6	331,010	1.9	187,058	1.1	858,980	8.0	2,173,880	0.5	
2017	1,099,900	1.2	332,474	0.4	188,676	0.9	866,500	0.9	2,186,970	0.6	
2018	1,116,900	1.5	336,177	1.1	192,204	1.9	871,990	0.6	2,198,390	0.5	
Forecasts											
2019	1,136,850	1.8 %	341,065	1.5 %	195,626	1.8 %	877,560	0.6 %	2,206,300	0.4	%
2020	1,138,370	0.1	341,659	0.2	194,456	(0.6)	882,980	0.6	2,212,960	0.3	
2021	1,141,740	0.3	342,992	0.4	193,496	(0.5)	888,220	0.6	2,220,310	0.3	
2022	1,151,900	0.9	346,607	1.1	193,637	0.1	894,160	0.7	2,228,730	0.4	
2023	1,159,530	0.7	349,542	0.8	193,335	(0.2)	899,400	0.6	2,237,140	0.4	
Average Ann	nual Compound C	Change									
2006 - 2018		0.6 %		0.7 %		(0.0) %		0.5 %		0.5	%
2006 - 2007		1.4		2.2		0.6		0.6		0.6	
2007 - 2010		(2.1)		(1.3)		(4.2)		0.2		0.5	
2010 - 2018		1.6		1.4		1.5		0.7		0.5	
Forecast 201	19 - 2023	0.5 %		0.6 %		(0.3) %		0.6 %		0.3	%
				DEIC		. 2046					

Source: REIS Report, 1st Quarter, 2019

# **ĤVS**

For the Cincinnati market, of the roughly 1,100,000 persons employed, 30% are categorized as office employees, while 17% are categorized as industrial employees. Total employment decreased by an average annual compound rate of -2.1% during the recession of 2007 to 2010, followed by an increase of 1.6% from 2010 to 2018. By comparison, office employment reflected compound change rates of -1.3% and 1.4%, during the same respective periods. Total employment is expected to expand by 1.8% in 2019, while office employment is forecast to expand by 1.5% in 2019. From 2019 through 2023, REIS anticipates that total employment will expand at an average annual compound rate of 0.5%, while office employment will expand by 0.6% on average annually during the same period.

The number of households is forecast to expand by 0.6% on average annually between 2019 and 2023. Population is forecast to expand during this same period, at an average annual compounded rate of 0.3%.

Radial Demographic Snapshot

The following table reflects radial demographic trends for our market area measured by three points of distance from the subject site.



FIGURE 4-4 DEMOGRAPHICS BY RADIUS

	0.00 - 1.00 miles	0.00 - 3.00 miles	0.00 - 5.00 miles
Population			
2024 Projection	1,039	34,240	120,812
2019 Estimate	1,020	34,050	118,884
2010 Census	993	34,106	116,346
2000 Census	957	34,396	116,747
Percent Change: 2019 to 2024	1.9%	0.6%	1.6%
Percent Change: 2010 to 2019	2.7%	-0.2%	2.2%
Percent Change: 2000 to 2010	3.8%	-0.8%	-0.3%
Households			
2024 Projection	379	14,179	50,604
2019 Estimate	372	14,065	49,616
2010 Census	360	13,981	48,040
2000 Census	345	14,422	47,491
Percent Change: 2019 to 2024	1.9%	0.8%	2.0%
Percent Change: 2010 to 2019	3.3%	0.6%	3.3%
Percent Change: 2000 to 2010	4.4%	-3.1%	1.2%
Income			
2019 Est. Average Household Income	\$169,194	\$99,538	\$98,604
2019 Est. Median Household Income	115,178	74,193	70,776
	113,170	74,133	70,770
2019 Est. Civ. Employed Pop 16+ by Occupation			
Architecture/Engineering	8	190	792
Arts/Design/Entertainment/Sports/Media	8	357	1,399
Building/Grounds Cleaning/Maintenance	25	325	1,511
Business/Financial Operations	51	1,295	4,674
Community/Social Services	8	270	1,204
Computer/Mathematical	3	484	1,886
Construction/Extraction	7	481	1,712
Education/Training/Library	30	1,241	4,075
Farming/Fishing/Forestry	0	19	97
Food Preparation/Serving Related	26	911	3,277
Healthcare Practitioner/Technician	66	1,359	4,566
Healthcare Support	12	378	1,009
Installation/Maintenance/Repair	8	394	1,377
Legal	14	347	1,249
Life/Physical/Social Science	2	177	766
Management	62	1,927	6,839
Office/Administrative Support	46	2,506	7,679
Production	12	590	2,586
Protective Services	5	427	1,035
Sales/Related	62	2,246	7,633
Personal Care/Service	12	612	1,766
Transportation/Material Moving	14	915	3,277
	= -		-/

This source reports a population of 118,884 and 49,616 households within a five-mile radius of the subject site. The average household income within this radius is reported at \$98,604, while the median is \$70,776.



## Unemployment Statistics

The following table presents historical unemployment rates for the proposed subject hotel's market area.

IGURE 4-5	UNEMPL	OYMENT ST	ATISTICS		
	Year	City	MSA	State	U.S.
	2009	9.5 %	9.5 %	10.3 %	9.3 %
	2010	10.7	9.9	10.3	9.6
	2011	9.7	8.9	8.8	8.9
	2012	8.0	7.4	7.4	8.1
	2013	8.0	7.3	7.5	7.4
	2014	6.1	5.5	5.8	6.2
	2015	5.0	4.5	4.9	5.3
	2016	4.9	4.4	5.0	4.9
	2017	4.8	4.3	5.0	4.4
	2018	4.5	4.0	4.6	3.9
R	ecent Month -	May			
	2018	4.1 %	3.6 %	4.1 %	3.8 %
	2019	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.6
		Source: U.S. Bu	ıreau of Labor	Statistics	

Current U.S. unemployment levels are now firmly below the annual averages of the last economic cycle peak of 2006 and 2007, when annual averages were 4.6%. The unemployment rate for May and June of 2019 was a low 3.6% and 3.7%, respectively. Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 216,000, 72,000, and 224,000 jobs in April, May, and June, respectively. Gains in June occurred in the professional and business services, health care, transportation, and warehousing sectors. Unemployment has remained under the 5.0% mark since May 2016, reflecting a trend of relative stability and the overall strength of the U.S. economy. As of June 2019, the number of unemployed persons was 6.0 million (versus 5.9 million in May 2019).

Locally, the unemployment rate was 4.5% in 2018; for this same area in 2019, the most recent month's unemployment rate was registered at 3.5%, versus 4.1% for the same month in 2018. Unemployment rose in 2010 given the continued effects of the national recession. However, unemployment declined in 2011 as the economy rebounded, a trend that generally continued through 2018. The most recent comparative period illustrates improvement, indicated by the lower unemployment rate in the latest available data for 2019. Reportedly, local employment has



Major Business and Industry

remained strong within the fields of health care, distribution, and manufacturing, including healthy job numbers at such major employers as the Kroger Company and the University of Cincinnati.

Providing additional context for understanding the nature of the regional economy, the following table presents a list of the major employers in the proposed subject property's market.

FIGURE 4-6	MAJOR EMPLOYERS
------------	-----------------

Rank	Firm	Employees
		. ,
1	The Kroger Company	15,668
2	Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center	15,661
3	Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport	13,678
4	TriHealth	12,500
5	UC Health	10,991
6	University of Cincinnati	10,798
7	Mercy Health	10,500
8	Procter & Gamble	10,000
9	General Electric	9,700
10	St. Elizabeth Healthcare	8,587

The region's major employers are primarily related to consumer goods, higher education, and health care. Greater Cincinnati is home to eight Fortune 500 headquarters, as well as five Fortune 1000 headquarters, including Kroger, Procter & Gamble, and Macy's. The city is also home to headquarters for several financial services firms, such as American Financial Group, Fifth Third Bancorp, Western & Southern Financial Group, and Cincinnati Financial. Regarding healthcare, Cincinnati is home to TriHealth, Mercy Health, UC Health, and Cincinnati Children's Hospital. In the Uptown/Clifton neighborhood, significant development is planned as part of a focused redevelopment of the Reading Road corridor, near Martin Luther King Street. The area, known as the Innovation Corridor, is a focal point for public and private research and development activity. Key projects include a \$110million laboratory for the National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety (NIOSH), which is anticipated to be completed by 2021. Other developments include The Uptown Gateway mixed-use project, to include a 162-room hotel, 450,000 square feet of Class-A office space, retail space, and two parking garages; the Node mixed-use project, to include office space, retail space, a hotel, and possible



residential units; The University of Cincinnati Innovation Center, a \$21-million, 100,000-square-foot facility; and UC Health's \$60-million UC Neuroscience Institute.

### **Office Space Statistics**

Trends in occupied office space are typically among the most reliable indicators of lodging demand, as firms that occupy office space often exhibit a strong propensity to attract commercial visitors. Thus, trends that cause changes in vacancy rates or occupied office space may have a proportional impact on commercial lodging demand and a less direct effect on meeting demand. The following table details office space statistics for the pertinent market area.

FIGURE 4-7 OFFICE SPACE STATISTICS – MARKET OVERVIEW

	In	ventory	Occupied Office	Vacancy	Average Asking
Submarket	Buildings	Square Feet	Space	Rate	Lease Rate
1 Midtown	43	2,011,000	1,632,900	18.8 %	\$20.33
2 North Cincinnati/I-75	32	2,420,000	1,856,100	23.3	18.84
3 CBD	65	11,568,000	10,237,700	11.5	20.34
4 Northern Kentucky	83	4,393,000	3,523,200	19.8	19.27
5 Butler/Warren Counties	59	3,064,000	2,512,500	18.0	20.37
6 East Hamilton/Clermont	32	1,369,000	1,085,600	20.7	18.62
7 Blue Ash	81	4,769,000	3,362,100	29.5	19.83
8 I-71 North	52	3,747,000	3,218,700	14.1	20.76
9 West Hamilton	26	1,181,000	894,000	24.3	16.15
Totals and Averages	473	34.522.000	28.322.800	18.0 %	\$19.86

Source: REIS Report, 1st Quarter, 2019

The greater Cincinnati market comprises a total of 34.5 million square feet of office space. For the 1st Quarter of 2019, the market reported a vacancy rate of 18.0% and an average asking rent of \$19.86. The subject property is located in the East Hamilton/Clermont submarket, which houses 1,369,000 square feet of office space. The submarket's vacancy rate of 20.7% is above the overall market average. The average asking lease rate of \$18.62 is below the average for the broader market.

The following table illustrates a trend of office space statistics for the overall Cincinnati market and the East Hamilton/Clermont submarket.

FIGURE 4-8 HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED OFFICE SPACE STATISTICS – GREATER MARKET VS. SUBMARKET

				Cincinnati Market						East Hamilton/Clermont Submarket							
Year	Available Office Space	% Chg	Occupied Office Space	% Chg	Vacancy Rate	Asking Lease Rate	% Chg	Available Office Space	% Chg	Occupied Office Space	% Chg	Vacancy Rate	Asking Lease Rate	% Chg			
icai	Office Space	∕₀ Cing	Office Space	70 Clig	Nate		∕₀ Ciig	Office Space	∕₀ crig	Office Space	∕0 Clig	Nate	Lease Nate	70 Cing			
2006	32,282,000	_	26,374,000	_	18.3 %	\$17.94	_	1,504,000	-	1,244,000	_	17.3 %	\$14.96	_			
2007	32,549,000	0.8 %	26,556,000	0.7 %	18.4	18.44	2.8 %	1,565,000	4.1 %	1,257,000	1.0 %	19.7	15.35	2.6 %			
2008	32,902,000	1.1	26,391,000	(0.6)	19.8	18.68	1.3	1,369,000	(12.5)	1,094,000	(13.0)	20.1	15.40	0.3			
2009	32,742,000	(0.5)	26,435,000	0.2	19.3	18.74	0.3	1,369,000	0.0	1,073,000	(1.9)	21.6	15.67	1.8			
2010	33,000,000	0.8	26,499,000	0.2	19.7	18.67	(0.4)	1,369,000	0.0	1,031,000	(3.9)	24.7	16.18	3.3			
2011	33,800,000	2.4	26,848,000	1.3	20.6	18.64	(0.2)	1,369,000	0.0	1,029,000	(0.2)	24.8	16.26	0.5			
2012	33,800,000	0.0	26,825,000	(0.1)	20.6	18.62	(0.1)	1,369,000	0.0	1,008,000	(2.0)	26.4	16.19	(0.4)			
2013	33,948,000	0.4	27,315,000	1.8	19.5	18.74	0.6	1,369,000	0.0	1,061,000	5.3	22.5	16.61	2.6			
2014	33,797,000	(0.4)	27,164,000	(0.6)	19.6	19.07	1.8	1,369,000	0.0	1,069,000	0.8	21.9	16.95	2.0			
2015	33,896,000	0.3	27,941,000	2.9	17.6	19.25	0.9	1,369,000	0.0	1,064,000	(0.5)	22.3	17.38	2.5			
2016	34,758,000	2.5	28,631,000	2.5	17.6	19.49	1.2	1,369,000	0.0	1,095,000	2.9	20.0	17.58	1.2			
2017	34,702,000	(0.2)	28,202,000	(1.5)	18.7	19.65	0.8	1,369,000	0.0	1,117,000	2.0	18.4	18.12	3.1			
2018	34,522,000	(0.5)	28,359,000	0.6	17.9	19.88	1.2	1,369,000	0.0	1,094,000	(2.1)	20.1	18.42	1.7			
Forecasts	_																
2019	34,522,000	0.0 %	28,269,000	(0.3) %	18.1 %	\$20.12	1.2 %	1,369,000	0.0 %	1,095,000	0.1 %	20.0 %	\$18.55	0.7 %			
2020	34,585,000	0.2	28,375,000	0.4	18.0	20.40	1.4	1,369,000	0.0	1,112,000	1.6	18.8	18.69	0.8			
2021	34,692,000	0.3	28,572,000	0.7	17.6	20.69	1.4	1,369,000	0.0	1,128,000	1.4	17.6	18.85	0.9			
2022	34,874,000	0.5	28,894,000	1.1	17.1	21.00	1.5	1,369,000	0.0	1,149,000	1.9	16.1	19.02	0.9			
2023	35,064,000	0.5	29,222,000	1.1	16.7	21.33	1.6	1,369,000	0.0	1,170,000	1.8	14.6	19.23	1.1			
Average A	nnual Compound	Change															
2006 - 201	.8	0.6 %		0.6 %			0.9 %		(0.8) %		(1.1) %			1.7 %			
2006 - 200	17	0.8		0.7			2.8		4.1		1.0			2.6			
2007 - 201	.0	0.5		(0.1)			0.4		(4.4)		(6.4)			1.8			
2010 - 201	8	0.6		0.9			0.8		(0.0)		0.7			1.6			
Forecast 2	019 - 2023	0.4 %		0.7 %			1.5 %		0.0 %		1.7 %			0.9 %			

Source: REIS Report, 1st Quarter, 2019

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The inventory of office space in the Cincinnati market increased at an average annual compound rate of 0.6% from 2006 through 2018, while occupied office space expanded at an average annual rate of 0.6% over the same period. During the period of 2006 through 2010, occupied office space expanded at an average annual compound rate of 0.7%. From 2010 through 2013, occupied office space remained relatively stable at an average annual compound rate of -0.1%, reflecting the impact of the recession. The onset of the recovery is evident in the 0.9% average annual change in occupied office space from 2013 to 2018. From 2019 through 2023, the inventory of occupied office space is forecast to increase at an average annual compound rate of 0.7%, with available office space expected to increase 0.4%, thus resulting in an anticipated vacancy rate of 16.7% as of 2023.

#### **Airport Traffic**

Airport passenger counts are important indicators of lodging demand. Depending on the type of service provided by a particular airfield, a sizable percentage of arriving passengers may require hotel accommodations. Trends showing changes in passenger counts also reflect local business activity and the overall economic health of the area.

Many major commercial airlines service the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport (CVG). The airport is centrally located in Hebron, Kentucky and is convenient to several major markets such as Columbus (90 miles), Dayton (68 miles), Indianapolis (96 miles), Louisville (79 miles), and Lexington (68 miles). In May 2012, the main terminal, passenger tunnel, and Concourse A reopened after a \$36.5-million renovation including new technology enhancements and the addition of new shopping and dining options. Concourse A was expanded from eight gates to sixteen. All airlines currently operate out of one main terminal, with Delta utilizing Concourse B and all other carriers utilizing Concourse A. In 2017, Terminals 1 and 2 were demolished to make room for a centralized rental-car facility. Construction of this \$150-million project began in February 2018. In the summer of 2018, a portion of the Terminal 2 parking garage was demolished to make way for a new entry road. The road is expected to be completed by year-end 2019, while the 1.4-million-square-foot rental facility should be completed by the fourth quarter of 2021.

The following table illustrates recent operating statistics for the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport, which is the primary airport facility serving the proposed subject hotel's submarket.



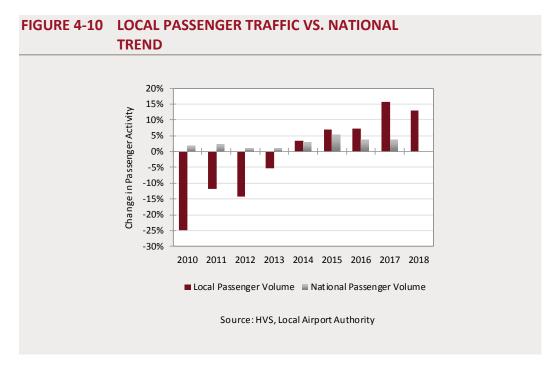
FIGURE 4-9 AIRPORT STATISTICS - CINCINNATI/NORTHERN KENTUCKY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Year	Passenger Traffic	Percent Change*	Percent Change**
2009	10,619,051	_	_
2010	7,977,588	(24.9) %	(24.9) %
2011	7,034,263	(11.8)	(18.6)
2012	6,038,817	(14.2)	(17.2)
2013	5,718,255	(5.3)	(14.3)
2014	5,908,711	3.3	(11.1)
2015	6,316,332	6.9	(8.3)
2016	6,773,905	7.2	(6.2)
2017	7,842,149	15.8	(3.7)
2018	8,865,568	13.1	(2.0)
Year-to-date, M	lay		
2018	3,439,591	_	_
2019	3,534,806	2.8 %	_
*Annual average	compounded percenta	age change from the	orevious vear

<sup>\*\*</sup>Annual average compounded percentage change from first year of data

Source: Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport





This facility recorded 8,865,568 passengers in 2018. The change in passenger traffic between 2017 and 2018 was 13.1%. The average annual change during the period shown was -2.0%.

#### **Tourist Attractions**

The subject market benefits from a variety of tourism and leisure attractions in the area. Leisure demand generators within Anderson Township include Coney Island Amusement Park, Riverbend Music Center, and Belterra Park. Additionally, the greater Cincinnati area offers a variety of leisure attractions including King's Island, The Cincinnati Zoo & Botanical Gardens, and Jack Cincinnati Casino. Special events also play a role during key weekends, such as Oktoberfest Zinzinnati, Cincinnati Music Festival, and the Western and Southern Open - Cincinnati Masters. No major changes related to these attributes of the market are expected in the near future.

#### **RIVERBEND MUSIC CENTER**



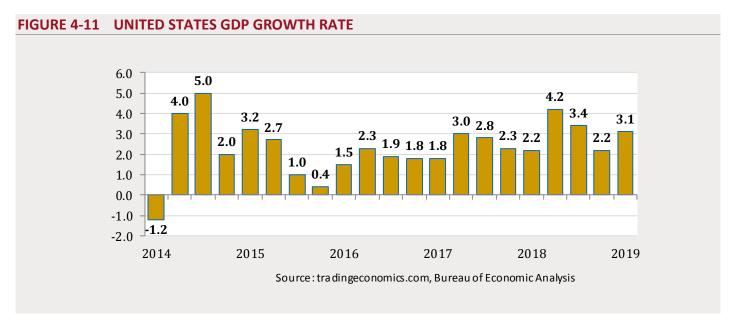
#### **Conclusion**

This section discussed a wide variety of economic indicators for the pertinent market area. Cincinnati is experiencing a period of economic strength and expansion, led by the healthcare sector and the manufacturing industry. Our market interviews and research revealed that the diverse economy has spurred population growth, which had previously been declining for over forty years. The greater Cincinnati market has fared better than other major cities in Ohio, bolstered by major redevelopment projects Downtown and in the urban core. As a testament to these improvements, Cincinnati was named the tenth most affordable city in the nation by *Livability.com* in 2018. Additionally, Cincinnati moved up from eighth to fourth on the "Best Cities for Jobs" list by *Glassdoor.com* in 2018. As such, the outlook for the market area is optimistic.

Our analysis of the outlook for this specific market also considers the broader context of the national economy. The U.S. economy expanded at an overall rate of 2.9% in 2018, compared to 2.2% in 2017, the highest growth registered since 2015. Growth hit a high of 4.2% in the second quarter of 2018, declining to 2.2% in the fourth quarter of 2018. Growth rebounded to 3.2% in the first quarter of 2019, surpassing expectations of 2.0% growth. GDP growth in 2018 was stimulated by the Tax Cut and Jobs Act, which was passed in December 2017, driven primarily by fixed investments and strong consumer spending, particularly personal consumption expenditures (PCE) and spending related to both non-durable and durable goods. Investment in equipment and intellectual property rose, while investment in structures and residential real estate declined. In the year-to-date 2019 period, economic expansion has been driven by increases in personal consumption

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expenditures (PCE), private inventory investment, exports, state and local government spending, and nonresidential fixed investment.



U.S. economic growth continues to support expansion of lodging demand. In 2018, demand growth registered 2.5%, just under the 2.7% level recorded in 2017. The economic growth, low unemployment, higher levels of personal income, and stability in the U.S. economy as of early 2019 is helping to maintain strong interest in hotel investments by a diverse array of market participants.



## 5. Supply and Demand Analysis

In the lodging industry, price varies directly, but not proportionately, with demand and inversely, but not proportionately, with supply. Supply is measured by the number of guestrooms available, and demand is measured by the number of rooms occupied; the net effect of supply and demand toward equilibrium results in a prevailing price, or average daily rate (ADR). The purpose of this section is to investigate current supply and demand trends, as indicated by the current competitive market, and to set forth a basis for the projection of future supply and demand growth.

### Definition of Subject Hotel Market

The subject site is located in the greater Cincinnati lodging market. This greater lodging market spans nearly 265 open and operating lodging facilities totaling roughly 29,500 guestrooms. Within this greater market, the direct submarket that will encompass the proposed subject hotel is southeast Cincinnati. The proposed subject hotel is expected to compete with six hotels on a primary level based on similarities in product and location. We have considered an additional eleven hotels as future secondary competitors given differences in submarket, price point, and service level.

## National Trends Overview

A hotel's local lodging market is most directly affected by the supply and demand trends within the immediate area. However, individual markets are also influenced by conditions in the national lodging market. We have reviewed national lodging trends to provide a context for the forecast of the supply and demand for the proposed subject hotel's competitive set.

STR is an independent research firm that compiles and publishes data on the lodging industry, and this information is routinely used by typical hotel buyers. The following STR diagram presents annual hotel occupancy and average rate data since 1988. The next two tables contain information that is more recent; the data are categorized by geographical region, price point, type of location, and chain scale, and the statistics include occupancy, average rate, and rooms revenue per available room (RevPAR). RevPAR is calculated by multiplying occupancy by average rate and provides an indication of how well rooms revenue is being maximized.



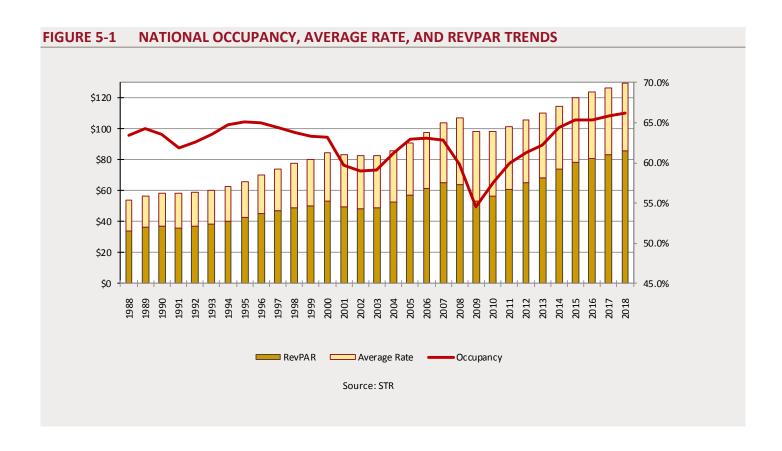




FIGURE 5-2 NATIONAL OCCUPANCY AND ADR TRENDS – YEAR-TO-DATE DATA

_	Occupa	ancy - YT	D May	ADR	R - YTD Ma	ay	Rev	PAR - YTD I	May	Percent	Change
			%			%			%	Rms.	Rms.
	2018	2019	Change	2018	2019	Change	2018	2019	Change	Avail.	Sold
United States	64.1 %	64.4 %	0.4 %	\$128.88	\$130.42	1.2 %	\$82.67	\$84.02	1.6 %	2.0 %	2.5 %
Region											
New England	58.7 %	57.8 %	(1.4) %	\$141.28	\$143.53	1.6 %	\$82.87	\$83.02	0.2 %	1.7 %	0.3 %
Middle Atlantic	65.1	63.7	(2.2)	153.45	154.40	0.6	99.97	98.38	(1.6)	2.7	0.5
South Atlantic	68.3	68.9	1.0	133.09	135.51	1.8	90.87	93.41	2.8	2.0	2.9
E. North Central	56.6	56.6	0.0	105.61	106.53	0.9	59.76	60.28	0.9	2.0	2.0
E. South Central	59.7	61.4	2.9	99.39	102.19	2.8	59.32	62.76	5.8	2.9	5.9
W. North Central	52.8	53.7	1.7	96.58	95.91	(0.7)	51.03	51.55	1.0	2.2	3.9
W. South Central	63.8	63.7	(0.2)	105.75	104.97	(0.7)	67.44	66.82	(0.9)	2.6	2.4
Mountain	64.3	65.7	2.2	123.93	126.52	2.1	79.70	83.12	4.3	1.2	3.4
Pacific	71.7	71.7	(0.1)	164.28	167.65	2.1	117.87	120.13	1.9	1.5	1.3
Class											
Luxury	70.2 %	70.3 %	0.2 %	\$293.14	\$296.37	1.1 %	\$205.76	\$208.39	1.3 %	2.9 %	3.0 %
Upper-Upscale	72.2	71.6	(0.8)	186.42	189.47	1.6	134.58	135.66	0.8	2.6	1.8
Upscale	70.5	70.2	(0.5)	141.55	143.14	1.1	99.81	100.43	0.6	3.6	3.1
Upper-Midscale	65.6	65.6	0.0	112.54	113.74	1.1	73.77	74.56	1.1	3.7	3.7
Midscale	57.1	57.3	0.3	93.05	93.27	0.2	53.15	53.42	0.5	1.0	1.3
Economy	56.4	57.6	2.0	72.31	72.73	0.6	40.81	41.88	2.6	(0.5)	1.5
Location											
Urban	71.7 %	71.4 %	(0.5) %	\$177.21	\$179.28	1.2 %	\$127.14	\$127.98	0.7 %	3.2 %	2.7 %
Suburban	65.5	65.4	(0.1)	109.97	110.81	0.8	72.01	72.49	0.7	2.2	2.1
Airport	73.9	74.0	0.1	119.46	120.42	0.8	88.27	89.08	0.9	2.3	2.4
Interstate	54.3	55.2	1.8	84.12	85.44	1.6	45.63	47.16	3.4	1.8	3.6
Resort	70.4	70.8	0.5	187.63	191.18	1.9	132.16	135.26	2.3	1.5	2.0
Small Town	53.2	54.2	1.9	97.37	99.00	1.7	51.80	53.65	3.6	1.0	2.9
Chain Scale											
Luxury	73.6 %	75.1 %	(2.1) %	\$340.68	\$348.74	2.4 %	\$256.00	\$256.59	0.2 %	2.1 %	(0.1) 9
Upper-Upscale	73.3	74.0	(1.0)	187.20	190.86	2.0	138.53	139.83	0.9	2.0	0.9
Upscale	71.4	72.2	(1.0)	141.09	142.31	0.9	101.84	101.67	(0.2)	4.7	3.7
Upper-Midscale	65.7	65.9	(0.4)	110.77	111.81	0.9	73.05	73.42	0.5	3.6	3.2
Midscale	55.8	55.8	0.0	84.56	84.53	0.0	47.20	47.20	0.0	2.4	2.4
Economy	57.0	55.9	2.1	61.89	62.05	0.3	34.58	35.39	2.4	(1.7)	0.4
Independents	61.4	60.3	1.9	127.33	129.11	1.4	76.77	79.31	3.3	1.4	3.3
			Sour	ce: STR - M	av 2010 L	ndaina	Raviaw				



FIGURE 5-3 NATIONAL OCCUPANCY AND ADR TRENDS – CALENDAR-YEAR DATA

	C	Occupancy	<u>/</u>	Av	erage Rate	e			RevPAR		Percent	Change	e
			%			%				%	Rms.	Rms.	
	2017	2018	Change	2017	2018	Chang	ge	2017	2018	Change	Avail.	Sold	L
United States	65.9 %	66.2 %	0.5 %	\$126.77	\$129.83	2.4	%	\$83.53	\$85.96	2.9 %	2.0 %	2.5	%
Region													
New England	64.6 %	65.9 %	2.1 %	\$154.39	\$157.96	2.3	%	\$99.72	\$104.16	4.5 %	2.0 %	4.1	%
Middle Atlantic	68.4	69.8	2.1	162.05	166.18	2.5		110.77	116.00	4.7	2.4	4.5	
South Atlantic	67.9	67.9	0.1	123.57	126.45	2.3		83.88	85.88	2.4	1.8	1.8	
E. North Central	61.3	61.6	0.5	109.90	112.44	2.3		67.37	69.30	2.9	2.0	2.6	
E. South Central	61.5	62.0	0.7	98.23	100.79	2.6		60.46	62.45	3.3	2.2	2.9	
W. North Central	58.0	58.0	(0.1)	97.70	99.00	1.3		56.65	57.38	1.3	2.1	2.0	
W. South Central	62.5	62.7	0.4	100.36	102.53	2.2		62.69	64.29	2.5	2.6	3.0	
Mountain	65.9	66.2	0.5	118.02	119.06	0.9		77.81	78.88	1.4	1.4	1.9	
Pacific	73.8	73.8	0.0	162.89	168.55	3.5		120.25	124.45	3.5	1.8	1.8	
Class													
Luxury	70.7 %	71.3 %	0.9 %	\$286.91	\$294.86	2.8	%	\$202.87	\$210.29	3.7 %	2.4 %	3.3	%
Upper-Upscale	72.8	72.7	(0.1)	181.74	185.59	2.1		132.26	134.88	2.0	2.4	2.2	
Upscale	72.3	72.2	(0.2)	141.05	143.86	2.0		101.99	103.81	1.8	4.4	4.2	
Upper-Midscale	67.7	67.8	0.2	115.32	117.22	1.6		78.08	79.52	1.8	3.9	4.1	
Midscale	60.6	60.8	0.4	93.42	95.44	2.2		56.58	58.01	2.5	0.6	0.9	
Economy	58.7	59.3	1.1	72.23	73.94	2.4		42.38	43.84	3.5	(0.5)	0.6	
Location													
Urban	73.4 %	73.4 %	(0.1) %	\$178.72	\$183.14	2.5	%	\$131.26	\$134.41	2.4 %	3.1 %	3.0	%
Suburban	67.0	67.0	0.1	108.24	110.57	2.2		72.48	74.11	2.2	2.3	2.4	
Airport	73.7	73.8	0.1	116.23	118.24			85.63	87.24	1.9	1.7	1.9	
Interstate	57.2	58.0	1.5	85.11	86.92			48.65	50.43	3.7	1.6	3.1	
Resort	70.0	70.2	0.3	172.87	179.24	3.7		120.96	125.84	4.0	1.2	1.6	
Small Town	57.1	57.9	1.4	102.37	104.34	1.9		58.45	60.42	3.4	1.3	2.7	
Chain Scale													
Luxury	74.0 %	74.5 %	0.7 %	\$323.95	\$336.04	3.7	%	\$239.66	\$250.25	4.4 %	2.1 %	2.8	%
Upper-Upscale	74.2	74.0	(0.3)	182.15	185.96	2.1		135.21	137.69	1.8	2.5	2.2	
Upscale	73.8	73.5	(0.4)	140.21	142.87	1.9		103.43	104.94	1.5	5.2	4.8	
Upper-Midscale	67.9	67.8	(0.1)	112.94	114.67	1.5		76.68	77.78	1.4	4.1	4.0	
Midscale	59.9	60.1	0.3	86.93	88.58	1.9		52.09	53.25	2.2	1.0	1.3	
Economy	58.0	58.6	1.0	62.48	63.79	2.1		36.23	37.38	3.2	(0.7)	0.4	
Independents	62.7	63.4	1.0	126.21	129.66	2.7		79.17	82.17	3.8	0.5	1.6	
			Source:	STR - Dece	mber 201	8 Lod	gin	g Review					

August-2019



Following the significant RevPAR decline experienced during the last recession, demand growth resumed in 2010, led by select markets that had recorded growth trends in the fourth quarter of 2009. A return of business travel and some group activity contributed to these positive trends. The resurgence in demand was partly fueled by the significant price discounts that were widely available in the first half of 2010. These discounting policies were largely phased out in the latter half of the year, balancing much of the early rate loss. Demand growth remained strong, but decelerated from 2011 through 2013, increasing at rates of 4.7%, 2.8%, and 2.0%, respectively. Demand growth then surged to 4.0% in 2014, driven by a strong economy, a robust oil and gas sector, and limited new supply, among other factors. By 2014, occupancy had surpassed the 64% mark. Average rate rebounded similarly during this time, bracketing 4.0% annual gains from 2011 through 2014.

In 2015, demand growth continued to outpace supply growth, a relationship that has been in place since 2010. With a 2.9% increase in room nights, the nation's occupancy level reached a record high of 65.4% in 2015. Supply growth intensified modestly in 2015 (at 1.1%), following annual supply growth levels of 0.7% and 0.9% in 2013 and 2014, respectively. Average rate posted another strong year of growth, at 4.7% in 2015, in pace with the annual growth of the last four years. Robust job growth, heightened group and leisure travel, and waning price-sensitivity all contributed to the gains. In 2016, occupancy showed virtually no change, as demand growth kept pace with supply additions. Occupancy then moved even higher in 2017 and 2018, to new highs of 65.9% and 66.2%, respectively. Average rate increased 2.1% and 2.4% in 2017 and 2018, respectively. By year-end 2018, the net change in RevPAR was 2.9%, reflecting a healthy lodging market overall. Year-to-date statistics through May reflect a 0.3-point occupancy increase, while average rate increased by just over \$1.00, resulting in a 1.6% upward change in RevPAR.

Historical Supply and Demand Data

As noted previously, STR is an independent research firm that compiles and publishes data on the lodging industry, routinely used by typical hotel buyers. HVS has ordered and analyzed an STR Trend Report of historical supply and demand data for a group of hotels considered applicable to this analysis for the proposed subject hotel. This information is presented in the following table, along with the market-wide occupancy, average rate, and rooms revenue per available room (RevPAR). RevPAR is calculated by multiplying occupancy by average rate and provides an indication of how well rooms revenue is being maximized.

FIGURE 5-4 HISTORICAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND TRENDS

	Available Room Occupied R				m Average						
Year	Average Daily Room Count	Nights	Change	Nights	Change	Occupancy	Rate	Change	RevPAR	Change	
2009	1,206	440,359	_	246,443	_	56.0 %	\$96.20	_	\$53.84	_	
2010	1,305	476,325	8.2 %	275,502	11.8 %	57.8	99.21	3.1 %	57.38	6.6 %	
2011	1,417	517,329	8.6	319,246	15.9	61.7	105.22	6.1	64.93	13.2	
2012	1,439	525,235	1.5	339,297	6.3	64.6	111.06	5.5	71.74	10.5	
2013	1,501	547,867	4.3	360,839	6.3	65.9	117.34	5.7	77.28	7.7	
2014	1,562	570,130	4.1	388,261	7.6	68.1	121.99	4.0	83.07	7.5	
2015	1,762	643,069	12.8	447,771	15.3	69.6	128.66	5.5	89.59	7.8	
2016	1,821	664,797	3.4	479,903	7.2	72.2	133.46	3.7	96.34	7.5	
2017	2,112	770,797	15.9	530,785	10.6	68.9	134.41	0.7	92.56	(3.9)	
2018	2,313	844,285	9.5	596,795	12.4	70.7	129.75	(3.5)	91.72	(0.9)	
Year-to-Date	Through May										
2018	2,273	343,223	_	229,335	_	66.8 %	\$126.26	_	\$84.36	_	
2019	2,393	361,343	5.3 %	242,269	5.6 %	67.0	126.77	0.4 %	84.99	0.7 %	
Average Ann	ual Compounded Change:										
2009 - 2018	,		7.5 %		10.3 %			3.4 %		6.1 %	
2009 - 2012			6.1		11.2			4.9		10.0	
2012 - 2018			8.2		9.9			2.6		4.2	
					Competitive	Number	Year	Year			
Hotels Include	ed in Sample			Class	Status	of Rooms	Affiliated	Opened	Comments		
HolidayInn	Cincinnati Eastgate   275 East		Upper Mids	scale Class	Secondary	212	Mar 1983	Mar 1983			
•	n Plus Cincinnati Riverfront Do	wntown Area	Upper Midscale Class		Secondary	127	Jun 2017	Jan 1997	Formerly Har	npton Inn	
Comfort Suit			Upper Midscale Class		Secondary	124	Jun 1997	Jun 1997	, ,		
	n Cincinnati Eastgate		Upper Midscale Class		Primary	120	Aug 1999	Aug 1999			
•	ncinnati Covington		Upscale Cla	ass	Secondary	194	Oct 1999	Oct 1999			
•	& Suites Eastgate Cincinnati		Upper Mids		Primary	72	Nov 2000	Nov 2000			
	& Suites Cincinnati Eastgate		Upper Mids		Primary	78	Apr 2004	Feb 2001			
	& Suites Northern Kentucky Wi	lder	Upper Mids	scale Class	Primary	74	Nov 2017	Apr 2006	Formerly Cou	ntry Inn	
HolidayInn	Express & Suites Cincinnati So	utheast Newport	Upper Mids	scale Class	Secondary	73	Dec 2007	Dec 2007			
Springhill Su	uites Cincinnati Midtown	·	Upscale Cla	ass	Secondary	122	Apr 2009	Apr 2009			
Hampton Inr	n Wilder		Upper Mids	scale Class	Primary	94	Jan 2010	Jan 2010			
Residence Ir	nn Cincinnati Downtown The P	helps	Upscale Cla	ass	Secondary	134	Mar 2011	Mar 2011			
Courtyard Cir	ncinnati Midtown Rookwood	•	Upscale Cla	ass	Secondary	123	Jul 2013	Jul 2013			
Hampton Inr	n Cincinnati Downtown		Upper Mids	scale Class	Secondary	144	Mar 2015	Mar 2015			
Homewood S			Upscale Class		Secondary	105	Apr 2015	Apr 2015			
	Suites by Hilton Cincinnati Do	wntown	Upscare Cla	u 3 3	Secondary	100					
Hampton Inr	Suites by Hilton Cincinnati Do n & Suites Newport Cincinnati	wntown	Upper Mids		Secondary	122	Dec 2016	Dec 2016			
•	•	wntown	•	scale Class	•		Dec 2016 Jan 2017	Dec 2016 Jan 2017			
aloft Hotel N	n & Suites Newport Cincinnati		Upper Mids	scale Class ass	Secondary	122					
aloft Hotel N Residence Ir	n & Suites Newport Cincinnati Newport On The Levee	ood	Upper Mids Upscale Cla	scale Class ass ass	Secondary Secondary	122 144	Jan 2017	Jan 2017			
aloft Hotel N Residence In Holiday Inn	n & Suites Newport Cincinnati Newport On The Levee nn Cincinnati Midtown Rookwo	ood	Upper Mids Upscale Cla Upscale Cla	scale Class ass ass scale Class	Secondary Secondary Secondary	122 144 118	Jan 2017 Sep 2017	Jan 2017 Sep 2017			

Source: STR

# **ĤVS**

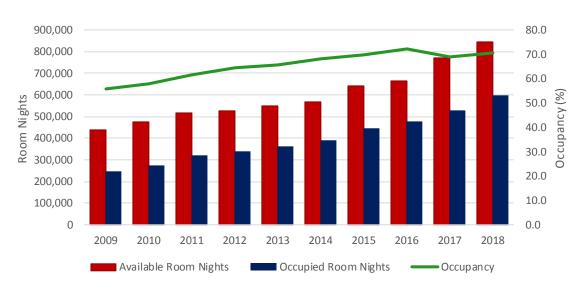


FIGURE 5-5 HISTORICAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND TRENDS (STR)

It is important to note some limitations of the STR data. Hotels are occasionally added to or removed from the sample; furthermore, not every property reports data in a consistent and timely manner. These factors can influence the overall quality of the information by skewing the results, and these inconsistencies may also cause the STR data to differ from the results of our competitive survey. Nonetheless, STR data provide the best indication of aggregate growth or decline in existing supply and demand; thus, these trends have been considered in our analysis. Opening dates, as available, are presented for each reporting hotel in the previous table.

The STR data for the competitive set reflect a market-wide occupancy level of 2018 in 70.7%, which compares to 68.9% for 2017. The STR data for the competitive set reflect a market-wide ADR level of \$129.75 in 2018, which compares to \$134.41 for 2017. These occupancy and ADR trends resulted in a RevPAR level of \$91.72 in 2018.

During the illustrated historical period, both occupancy and average rate generally followed a strengthening trend, with RevPAR increasing by roughly 70% between 2009 and 2018. This improvement in market conditions was driven largely by a steady influx of higher quality supply in the market, as well as year-over-year rate growth. Six hotels opened within this competitive set from 2010 through 2016. During that period, demand growth outpaced supply growth every year, indicative of a high amount of unaccommodated demand in the market. Four more hotels opened between 2017 and 2018, and occupancy declined slightly in 2017 before rebounding in 2018. Average rate increased year-over-year from 2010 through



2017, before declining in 2018 given increased rate competition from new supply. Year-to-date 2019 data illustrate a continued strengthening in occupancy and a roughly \$0.50 gain in average rate. RevPAR reached its high point in the summer of 2018. The entrance of new, high-rated supply and the overall strong economy have contributed to the latest trend. The near-term outlook is positive given the breadth of economic and leisure drivers in the greater market.

Seasonality

Monthly occupancy and ADR trends are presented in the following tables.

FIGURE 5-6 MONTHLY OCCUPANCY TRENDS

Month	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	41.2 %	39.1 %	40.9 %	45.7 %	48.0 %	44.3 %	55.6 %	57.4 %	50.7 %	47.6 %	51.1 %
February	49.0	49.5	50.2	57.5	59.2	58.7	61.0	65.9	55.2	57.4	64.0
March	50.2	51.8	55.2	62.8	65.3	66.6	61.3	72.3	67.7	70.8	71.0
April	52.3	61.8	58.7	67.5	70.6	71.7	68.7	75.9	72.3	80.3	72.7
May	59.1	64.3	63.6	73.7	70.1	72.5	69.2	72.4	73.9	77.4	76.3
June	71.8	73.0	71.8	81.1	83.0	80.6	81.6	81.0	81.9	85.7	_
July	70.6	68.3	76.6	73.6	71.6	80.6	79.2	83.1	79.2	77.8	_
August	63.4	64.8	76.8	72.3	75.8	77.5	79.1	84.4	80.1	78.7	_
September	62.0	64.4	70.7	65.9	71.2	70.7	77.4	81.5	81.0	77.8	_
October	58.5	65.8	69.0	70.0	69.6	73.2	78.5	76.9	76.7	76.7	_
November	51.9	50.8	57.7	55.8	58.9	64.2	65.6	67.2	59.8	64.9	_
December	38.4	40.2	45.6	48.9	47.2	56.1	54.4	49.7	48.8	53.1	
Annual Occupancy	56.0 %	57.8 %	61.7 %	64.6 %	65.9 %	68.1 %	69.6 %	72.2 %	68.9 %	70.7 %	_
Year-to-Date	50.6 %	53.3 %	54.1 %	61.5 %	62.7 %	62.8 %	63.5 %	68.8 %	64.1 %	66.8 %	67.0 %

Source: STR

FIGURE 5-7 MONTHLY ADR TRENDS

Month	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	\$91.39	\$91.45	\$95.09	\$101.47	\$106.30	\$112.06	\$112.42	\$118.66	\$124.00	\$115.06	\$116.74
February	92.17	96.63	96.49	102.91	109.25	115.14	118.62	122.14	121.77	116.16	120.38
March	91.93	95.94	100.26	103.58	112.26	118.76	120.24	123.07	127.19	123.39	124.92
April	93.73	97.71	104.71	106.05	117.41	123.96	124.96	135.09	134.90	133.33	131.65
May	96.19	100.83	107.35	113.62	117.75	126.95	129.48	137.12	136.37	135.43	135.54
June	101.35	102.46	107.63	114.55	121.00	128.86	134.55	142.80	141.28	142.82	_
July	99.87	101.90	110.74	121.37	122.63	132.51	152.42	147.52	148.24	139.49	_
August	99.06	101.19	109.41	116.43	123.69	124.86	131.19	137.63	140.08	134.36	_
September	99.96	103.58	110.13	113.82	121.91	122.54	133.48	139.65	143.20	135.83	_
October	97.24	102.66	107.20	118.08	120.82	120.82	130.33	134.53	135.75	129.31	_
November	93.37	96.65	104.45	108.51	114.46	114.58	123.29	129.49	125.11	120.80	_
December	88.72	90.65	95.61	101.21	109.71	111.64	114.51	120.71	118.22	113.22	
Annual Average Rate	\$96.20	\$99.21	\$105.22	\$111.06	\$117.34	\$121.99	\$128.66	\$133.46	\$134.41	\$129.75	_
Year-to-Date	\$93.36	\$97.00	\$101.67	\$106.15	\$113.21	\$120.28	\$121.97	\$127.82	\$129.71	\$126.26	\$126.77

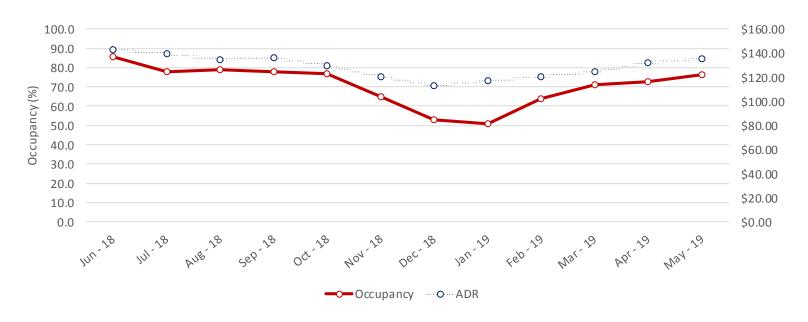
Source: STR

FIGURE 5-8 SEASONALITY

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
High Season - May, J	une, July, August,	September, O	ctober							
Occupancy	64.2 %	66.8 %	71.4 %	72.8 %	73.4 %	75.9 %	77.5 %	79.9 %	78.8 %	79.0 %
Average Rate	\$99.05	\$102.10	\$108.81	\$116.33	\$121.38	\$126.25	\$135.39	\$139.97	\$140.86	\$136.23
RevPAR	63.61	68.16	77.72	84.64	89.13	95.78	104.93	111.81	110.96	107.57
Shoulder Season - Fe	bruary, March, Ap	ril, November								
Occupancy	50.9 %	53.5 %	55.7 %	61.0 %	63.5 %	65.4 %	64.3 %	70.4 %	63.9 %	68.5 %
Average Rate	\$92.86	\$96.77	\$101.85	\$105.26	\$113.57	\$118.40	\$122.07	\$127.68	\$127.77	\$124.24
RevPAR	47.28	51.79	56.69	64.19	72.10	77.48	78.53	89.89	81.66	85.13
Low Season - January	, December									
Occupancy	39.8 %	39.7 %	43.4 %	47.3 %	47.6 %	50.2 %	54.9 %	53.4 %	49.7 %	50.4 %
Average Rate	\$90.05	\$91.05	\$95.38	\$101.33	\$108.06	\$111.83	\$113.53	\$119.65	\$121.03	\$114.07
RevPAR	35.80	36.13	41.37	47.97	51.41	56.09	62.38	63.92	60.15	57.54
				_	c = .					

Source: Smith Travel Research

### FIGURE 5-9 MONTHLY OCCUPANCY AND ADR TRENDS (TRAILING 12 MONTHS)



# **<u>HVS</u>**

The illustrated monthly occupancy and ADR patterns reflect important seasonal characteristics. We have reviewed these trends in developing our forthcoming forecast of market-wide demand and average rate. The competitive market is characterized by a moderate degree of seasonality, which is evident in the monthly occupancy statistics. The strongest occupancy levels are recorded in the summer months, when demand from leisure travelers supplements the commercial segment that is the principal source of demand in this submarket. Average rate levels reflect a similar pattern. We note that the riverfront entertainment venues proximate to the Kellogg Road site all operate in summer months. However, Riverbend Music Center and Belterra Park have been expanding their schedules into the shoulder months, while Coney Island opens for themed events and small festivals in winter months as well.

#### **Patterns of Demand**

A review of the trends in occupancy and average rate by day of the week provides some insight into the impact that the current economic conditions have had on the competitive lodging market. The data, as provided by STR, are illustrated in the following table(s).



FIGURE 5-10 OCCUPANCY BY DAY OF WEEK (TRAILING 12 MONTHS)

Month	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total Month
Jun - 18	61.7 %	88.4 %	95.0 %	93.2 %	86.5 %	84.7 %	89.8 %	85.7 %
Jul - 18	55.3	77.7	82.9	85.5	77.4	83.0	87.1	77.8
Aug - 18	56.3	81.8	89.6	86.0	72.2	77.3	87.6	78.7
Sep - 18	56.5	72.1	86.7	88.9	79.6	76.7	87.0	77.8
Oct - 18	55.4	73.8	81.8	81.3	77.5	77.8	87.7	76.7
Nov - 18	41.7	61.5	70.7	73.5	64.8	66.4	75.3	64.9
Dec - 18	37.4	56.5	59.3	58.2	50.1	49.7	61.6	53.1
Jan - 19	33.1	58.1	58.6	61.4	48.0	43.8	51.3	51.1
Feb - 19	39.5	64.8	77.5	74.7	56.2	64.1	71.0	64.0
Mar - 19	44.5	71.1	80.3	79.8	66.8	73.2	84.2	71.0
Apr - 19	39.0	73.6	85.9	84.3	71.9	74.5	76.0	72.7
May - 19	52.5	69.6	85.1	83.6	72.1	79.5	90.2	76.3
Average	47.7 %	70.6 %	79.2 %	79.0 %	68.1 %	71.3 %	79.1 %	70.7 %

Source: STR

FIGURE 5-11 AVERAGE RATE BY DAY OF WEEK (TRAILING 12 MONTHS)

Month	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total Month
Jun - 18	\$126.09	\$138.07	\$144.70	\$144.15	\$137.86	\$148.15	\$151.84	\$142.82
Jul - 18	118.43	130.89	139.86	138.87	132.17	155.71	157.03	139.49
Aug - 18	116.09	133.86	140.93	137.57	127.53	133.60	143.77	134.36
Sep - 18	128.95	133.34	139.93	138.58	131.73	133.32	141.22	135.83
Oct - 18	115.83	126.28	131.35	130.78	124.78	131.77	138.76	129.31
Nov - 18	110.52	118.73	128.12	127.80	117.83	116.67	122.25	120.80
Dec - 18	105.31	117.05	120.68	118.64	111.71	106.97	109.70	113.22
Jan - 19	110.50	120.64	124.87	123.33	113.33	105.63	108.39	116.74
Feb - 19	111.46	121.44	126.54	126.53	114.59	116.14	119.57	120.38
Mar - 19	112.50	124.46	129.42	130.35	124.46	123.24	125.99	124.92
Apr - 19	117.55	133.00	137.91	136.29	127.01	129.73	129.50	131.65
May - 19	118.72	132.73	140.34	137.13	129.73	139.66	142.36	135.54
Average	\$116.95	\$128.15	\$134.51	\$133.25	\$125.37	\$130.74	\$134.29	\$129.88

Source: STR

### FIGURE 5-12 OCCUPANCY AND AVERAGE RATE BY DAY OF WEEK (TRAILING 12 MONTHS)

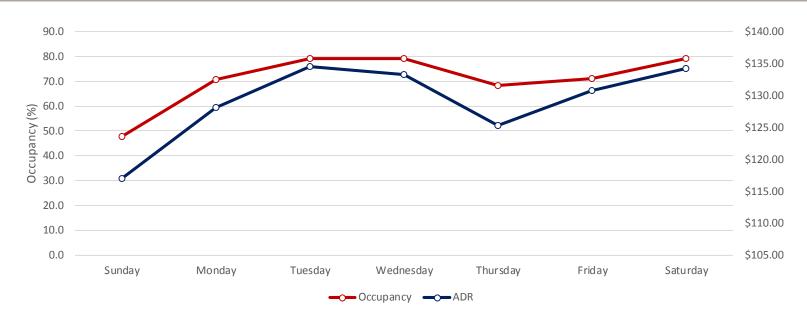




FIGURE 5-13 OCCUPANCY, AVERAGE RATE, AND REVPAR BY DAY OF WEEK (MULTIPLE YEARS)

Occupancy (%)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total Year
Jun 16 - May 17	44.9 %	68.6 %	79.8 %	79.3 %	67.1 %	70.8 %	78.7 %	69.9 %
Jun 17 - May 18	47.4	68.4	77.5	77.6	68.0	71.5	78.5	69.9
Jun 18 - May 19	47.7	70.6	79.2	79.0	68.1	71.3	79.1	70.7
Change (Occupancy	Points)							
FY 17 - FY 18	2.5	(0.2)	(2.3)	(1.7)	0.9	0.7	(0.2)	(0.1)
FY 18 - FY 19	0.2	2.2	1.7	1.4	0.1	(0.2)	0.5	0.9
ADR (\$)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total Year
Jun 16 - May 17	\$124.10	\$133.37	\$137.17	\$136.24	\$129.73	\$133.44	\$139.34	\$134.08
Jun 17 - May 18	119.83	130.93	136.06	134.70	127.85	134.33	139.87	132.76
Jun 18 - May 19	116.95	128.15	134.51	133.25	125.37	130.74	134.29	129.88
Change (Dollars)								
FY 17 - FY 18	(\$4.28)	(\$2.43)	(\$1.11)	(\$1.53)	(\$1.88)	\$0.89	\$0.52	(\$1.32)
FY 18 - FY 19	(2.88)	(2.78)	(1.56)	(1.45)	(2.48)	(3.59)	(5.57)	(2.88)
Change (Percent)								
FY 17 - FY 18	(3.4) %	(1.8) %	(0.8) %	(1.1) %	(1.5) %	0.7 %	0.4 %	(1.0) %
FY 18 - FY 19	(2.4)	(2.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.9)	(2.7)	(4.0)	(2.2)
RevPAR (\$)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total Year
Jun 16 - May 17	\$55.72	\$91.52	\$109.46	\$108.08	\$87.05	\$94.45	\$109.70	\$93.75
Jun 17 - May 18	56.84	89.55	105.47	104.55	86.94	96.03	109.85	92.73
Jun 18 - May 19	55.75	90.45	106.50	105.26	85.41	93.17	106.19	91.82
Change (Dollars)								
FY 17 - FY 18	\$1.12	(\$1.97)	(\$3.99)	(\$3.53)	(\$0.11)	\$1.58	\$0.14	(\$1.01)
FY 18 - FY 19	(1.09)	0.90	1.03	0.71	(1.52)	(2.85)	(3.66)	(0.91)
Change (Percent)								
FY 17 - FY 18	2.0 %	(2.2) %	(3.6) %	(3.3) %	(0.1) %	1.7 %	0.1 %	(1.1) %
FY 18 - FY 19	(1.9)	1.0	1.0	0.7	(1.8)	(3.0)	(3.3)	(1.0)

In most markets, business travel, including individual commercial travelers and corporate groups, is the predominant source of demand on Monday through Thursday nights. Leisure travelers and non-business-related groups generate a majority of demand on Friday and Saturday nights. Cincinnati is heavily dependent on corporate entities, with nine Fortune 500 headquarter offices in the area; accordingly, midweek demand is the strongest. Tuesday and Wednesday nights



typically sell out in this market during peak seasons, at higher room rates than those during other parts of the year. The influence of the leisure segment is evident in the occupancy and average rate levels recorded on Friday and Saturday nights of April through October. This source also generates supplemental demand during the week in the summer months.

**SUPPLY** 

Based on an evaluation of the occupancy, rate structure, market orientation, chain affiliation, location, facilities, amenities, reputation, and quality of each area hotel, as well as the comments of management representatives, we have identified several properties that are expected to be primarily competitive with the proposed subject hotel. If applicable, additional lodging facilities may be judged only secondarily competitive; although the facilities, rate structures, or market orientations of these hotels prevent their inclusion among the primary competitive supply, they are expected to compete with the proposed subject hotel to some extent.

**Primary Competitors** 

The following table summarizes the important operating characteristics of the future primary competitors and the aggregate secondary competitors (if applicable). This information was compiled from personal interviews, inspections, online resources, and our in-house database of operating and hotel facility data.

FIGURE 5-14 PRIMARY COMPETITORS - OPERATING PERFORMANCE

**Est. Segmentation** 

Property	Number of Rooms	Commercia <sub>l</sub>	Leisure	$dno_{L}$	Weighted Annual Room Count	Occ.	Average Rate	RevPAR	Weighted Annual Room Count	Occ.	Average Rate	RevPAR	Occupancy Penetration	Yield Penetration
Hampton Inn Cincinnati Eastgate	120	65 %	20 %	15 %	120	65 - 70 %	\$100 - \$105	\$70 - \$75	120	65 - 70 %	\$100 - \$105	\$70 - \$75	95 - 100 %	75 - 80 %
Fairfield Inn & Suites by Marriott Cincinnati Eastgate	78	65	20	15	78	75 - 80	110 - 115	85 - 90	78	75 - 80	105 - 110	80 - 85	110 - 120	90 - 95
Comfort Inn & Suites Cincinnati	72	65	25	10	72	45 - 50	60 - 65	30 - 35	72	45 - 50	60 - 65	30 - 35	65 - 70	30 - 35
Hampton Inn & Suites Wilder	94	60	25	15	94	75 - 80	120 - 125	95 - 100	94	70 - 75	120 - 125	85 - 90	100 - 110	95 - 100
Comfort Inn & Suites Northern Kentucky	74	50	30	20	74	45 - 50	95 - 100	45 - 50	74	60 - 65	95 - 100	60 - 65	90 - 95	65 - 70
Holiday Inn Express & Suites Cincinnati South Wilder	93	60	25	15	8	10 - 15	90 - 95	10 - 15	93	65 - 70	105 - 110	70 - 75	90 - 95	75 - 80
Sub-Totals/Averages	531	61 %	24 %	15 %	446	66.0 %	\$103.30	\$68.14	531	67.6 %	\$102.93	\$70	\$96 %	77.2 %
Secondary Competitors	1,862	57 %	27 %	16 %	1,261	69.7 %	\$142.76	\$99.47	1,348	71.7 %	\$137.15	\$98	\$102 %	109.0 %
Totals/Averages	2,393	58 %	26 %	16 %	1,706	68.7 %	\$132.86	\$91.29	1,879	70.6 %	\$127.88	\$90	\$100 %	100.0 %

Estimated 2017

Estimated 2018

<sup>\*</sup> Specific occupancy and average rate data were utilized in our analysis, but are presented in ranges in the above table for the purposes of confidentiality.

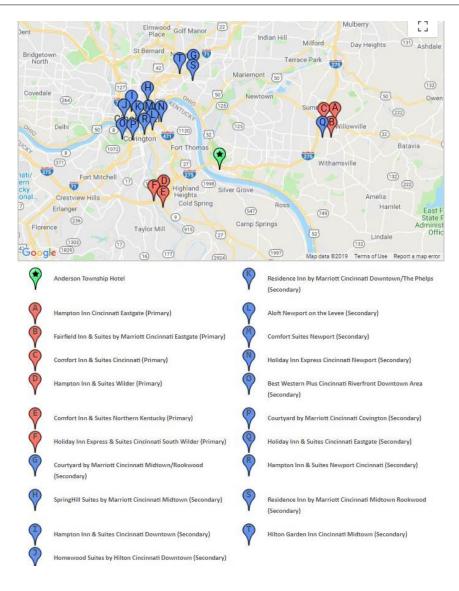
### FIGURE 5-15 PRIMARY COMPETITORS – FACILITY PROFILES

Property	Number of Rooms	Year Opened	Last Major Renovation(s)	Approx. Miles To Subject Property	Food and Beverage Outlets	Indoor Meeting Space (SF)	Meeting Space per Room	Facilities & Amenities
Hampton Inn Cincinnati Eastgate 858 Eastgate North Drive	120	1999	2017	8.2	Breakfast Dining Area	400	3.3	Business Center; Guest Laundry Area; Indoor Swimming Pool; Fitness Room; Vending Areas
Fairfield Inn & Suites by Marriott Cincinnati Eas 4521 Eastgate Boulevard	78	2001	2009	7.5	Breakfast Dining Area	0	-	Business Center; Guest Laundry Area; Market Pantry; Indoor Swimming Pool; Fitness Room
Comfort Inn & Suites Cincinnati 4421 Aicholtz Road	72	2000	2013	7.5	Breakfast Dining Area	600	8.3	Guest Laundry Area; Indoor Swimming Pool; Fitness Room
Hampton Inn & Suites Wilder 10 Hampton Lane	94	2010	-	4.1	Breakfast Dining Area	600	6.4	Business Center; Guest Laundry Area; Market Pantry; Indoor Swimming Pool; Fitness Room
Comfort Inn & Suites Northern Kentucky 10 Country Drive	74	2006	2017	4.2	Breakfast Dining Area	480	6.5	Guest Laundry Area; Indoor Swimming Pool; Fitness Room; Indoor Whirlpool
Holiday Inn Express & Suites Cincinnati South V 8 Hampton Lane	93	2017	-	4.2	Breakfast Dining Area	1,091	11.7	Business Center; Guest Laundry Area; Indoor Swimming Pool; Fitness Room; Market Pantry



The following map illustrates the locations of the proposed subject property and its future competitors.

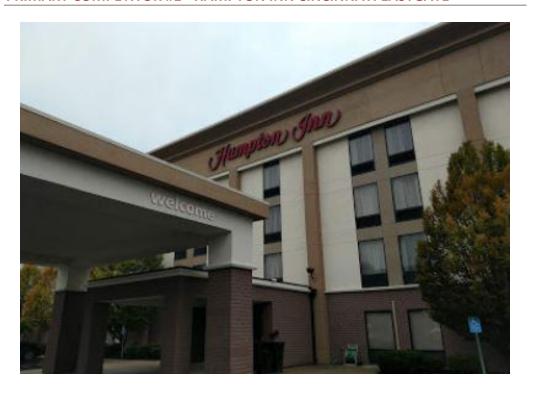
### **MAP OF COMPETITION**



Our survey of the primarily competitive hotels in the local market shows a range of lodging types and facilities. Each primary competitor was inspected and evaluated. Descriptions of our findings are presented below.



### PRIMARY COMPETITOR #1 - HAMPTON INN CINCINNATI EASTGATE



Hampton Inn Cincinnati Eastgate 858 Eastgate North Drive Cincinnati, OH

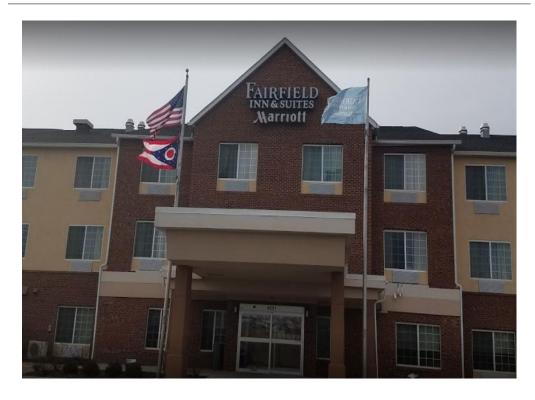
FIGURE 5-16 ESTIMATED HISTORICAL OPERATING STATISTICS

	Wtd. Annual				Occupancy	Yield
Year	Room Count	Occupancy	Average Rate	RevPAR	Penetration	Penetration
Est. 2016	120	75 - 80 %	\$105 - \$110	\$80 - \$85	100 - 110 %	80 - 85 %
Est. 2017	120	65 - 70	100 - 105	70 - 75	100 - 110	75 - 80
Est. 2018	120	65 - 70	100 - 105	70 - 75	95 - 100	75 - 80

This hotel completed a comprehensive renovation in the fall of 2017. Overall, the property appeared to be in very good condition. Its accessibility is similar to that of the subject site, and its visibility is similar to the expected visibility of the Anderson Township Hotel.



# PRIMARY COMPETITOR #2 - FAIRFIELD INN & SUITES BY MARRIOTT CINCINNATI EASTGATE



Fairfield Inn & Suites by Marriott Cincinnati Eastgate 4521 Eastgate Boulevard Cincinnati, OH

### FIGURE 5-17 ESTIMATED HISTORICAL OPERATING STATISTICS

	Wtd. Annual				Occupancy	Yield
Year	Room Count	Occupancy	Average Rate	RevPAR	Penetration	Penetration
Est. 2016	78	80 - 85 %	\$105 - \$110	\$85 - \$90	110 - 120 %	85 - 90 %
Est. 2017	78	75 - 80	110 - 115	85 - 90	110 - 120	95 - 100
Est. 2018	78	75 - 80	105 - 110	80 - 85	110 - 120	90 - 95

This hotel benefits from its Marriott brand affiliation. Overall, the property appeared to be in very good condition. Its accessibility is similar to that of the subject site, and its visibility is similar to the expected visibility of the Anderson Township Hotel.



### PRIMARY COMPETITOR #3 - COMFORT INN & SUITES CINCINNATI



Comfort Inn & Suites Cincinnati 4421 Aicholtz Road Cincinnati, OH

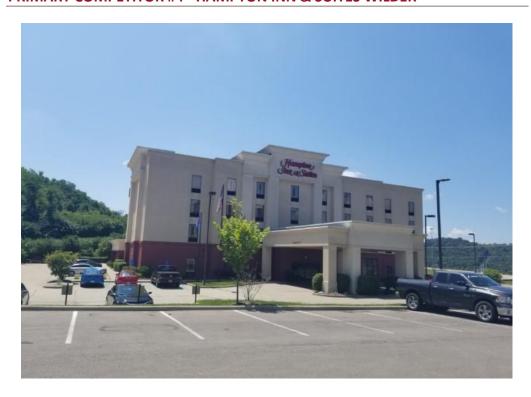
FIGURE 5-18 ESTIMATED HISTORICAL OPERATING STATISTICS

	Wtd. Annual				Occupancy	Yield
Year	Room Count	Occupancy	Average Rate	RevPAR	Penetration	Penetration
Est. 2016	72	45 - 50 %	\$65 - \$70	\$30 - \$35	65 - 70 %	30 - 35 %
Est. 2017	72	45 - 50	60 - 65	30 - 35	65 - 70	30 - 35
Est. 2018	72	45 - 50	60 - 65	30 - 35	65 - 70	30 - 35

This hotel is somewhat disadvantaged by its lack of highway visibility. Overall, the property appeared to be in good condition. Its accessibility is similar to that of the subject site, and its visibility is inferior to the expected visibility of the Anderson Township Hotel.



### PRIMARY COMPETITOR #4 - HAMPTON INN & SUITES WILDER



Hampton Inn & Suites Wilder 10 Hampton Lane Wilder, KY

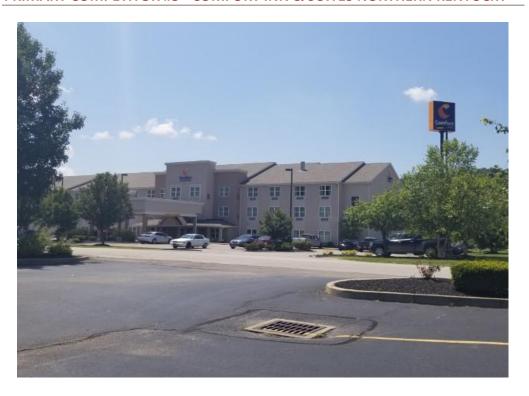
FIGURE 5-19 ESTIMATED HISTORICAL OPERATING STATISTICS

	Wtd. Annual				Occupancy	Yield
Year	Room Count	Occupancy	Average Rate	RevPAR	Penetration	Penetration
Est. 2016	94	70 - 75 %	\$125 - \$130	\$90 - \$95	100 - 110 %	95 - 100 %
Est. 2017	94	75 - 80	120 - 125	95 - 100	110 - 120	100 - 110
Est. 2018	94	70 - 75	120 - 125	85 - 90	100 - 110	95 - 100

This hotel benefits from being the closest hotel to Riverbend Music Center. Overall, the property appeared to be in very good condition. Its accessibility is similar to that of the subject site, and its visibility is similar to the expected visibility of the Anderson Township Hotel.



### PRIMARY COMPETITOR #5 - COMFORT INN & SUITES NORTHERN KENTUCKY



Comfort Inn & Suites Northern Kentucky 10 Country Drive Wilder, KY

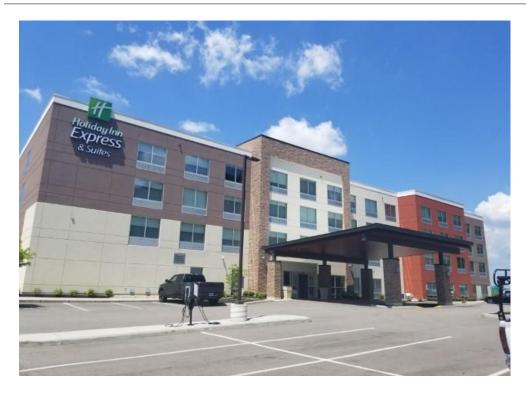
FIGURE 5-20 ESTIMATED HISTORICAL OPERATING STATISTICS

	Wtd. Annual				Occupancy	Yield
Year	Room Count	Occupancy	Average Rate	RevPAR	Penetration	Penetration
Est. 2016	65	55 - 60 %	\$105 - \$110	\$65 - \$70	80 - 85 %	65 - 70 %
Est. 2017	74	45 - 50	95 - 100	45 - 50	70 - 75	50 - 55
Est. 2018	74	60 - 65	95 - 100	60 - 65	90 - 95	65 - 70

This hotel operated as a County Inn & Suites by Carlson until 2017, at which point the hotel underwent a major renovation and brand conversion. Upon renovation, the room count was expanded by nine rooms. Overall, the property appeared to be in very good condition. Its accessibility is similar to the accessibility attributes of the subject site, while its visibility is similar to the expected visibility of the Anderson Township Hotel.



# PRIMARY COMPETITOR #6 - HOLIDAY INN EXPRESS & SUITES CINCINNATI SOUTH WILDER



Holiday Inn Express & Suites Cincinnati South Wilder 8 Hampton Lane Wilder, KY

FIGURE 5-21 ESTIMATED HISTORICAL OPERATING STATISTICS

	Wtd. Annual				Occupancy	Yield
Year	Room Count	Occupancy	Average Rate	RevPAR	Penetration	Penetration
Est. 2017	8	10 - 15	90 - 95	10 - 15	15 - 20	10 - 15
	_		30 33	-0 -0	10 10	
Est. 2018	93	65 - 70	105 - 110	70 - 75	90 - 95	75 - 80

This hotel benefits from being the newest hotel in the Wilder submarket. Overall, the property appeared to be in excellent condition. Its accessibility is similar to the accessibility attributes of the subject site, while its visibility is similar to the expected visibility of the Anderson Township Hotel.



### Secondary Competitors

We have also reviewed other area lodging facilities to determine whether any may compete with the proposed subject hotel on a secondary basis. The room count of each anticipated secondary competitor has been weighted based on its assumed degree of competitiveness in the future with the proposed subject hotel. By assigning degrees of competitiveness, we can assess how the proposed subject hotel and its future competitors may react to various changes in the market, including new supply, changes to demand generators, and renovations or franchise changes of existing supply. The following table sets forth the pertinent operating characteristics of the secondary competitors.

### FIGURE 5-22 SECONDARY COMPETITOR(S) – OPERATING PERFORMANCE

		Est. S	egment	ation			Esti	mated 2017			Esti	mated 2018	
Property	Number of Rooms	Commercia <sub>l</sub>	Leisure	Group	Total Competitive Level	Weighted Annual Room Count	Occ.	Average Rate	RevPAR	Weighted Annual Room Count	Occ.	Average Rate	RevPAR
Courtyard by Marriott Cincinnati Midtown/Rookwood	123	60 %	25 %	15 %	80 %	98	80 - 85 %	\$170 - \$180	\$140 - \$150	98	70 - 75 %	6 \$160 - \$170	\$120 - \$125
SpringHill Suites by Marriott Cincinnati Midtown	122	60	20	20	80	98	75 - 80	140 - 150	105 - 110	98	75 - 80	125 - 130	100 - 105
Hampton Inn & Suites Cincinnati Downtown	144	65	20	15	80	115	65 - 70	160 - 170	115 - 120	115	65 - 70	160 - 170	105 - 110
Homewood Suites by Hilton Cincinnati Downtown	105	70	20	10	70	74	70 - 75	160 - 170	120 - 125	74	65 - 70	160 - 170	105 - 110
Residence Inn by Marriott Cincinnati Downtown/The Phelps	134	65	20	15	70	94	75 - 80	180 - 190	140 - 150	94	75 - 80	180 - 190	140 - 150
Aloft Newport on the Levee	144	50	35	15	80	115	65 - 70	130 - 140	85 - 90	115	75 - 80	130 - 140	95 - 100
Comfort Suites Newport	124	40	50	10	80	99	50 - 55	115 - 120	60 - 65	99	60 - 65	110 - 115	65 - 70
Holiday Inn Express Cincinnati Newport Best Western Plus	73	55	35	10	80	58	60 - 65	115 - 120	75 - 80	58	70 - 75	115 - 120	80 - 85
Cincinnati Riverfront  Downtown Area	127	60	25	15	80	102	45 - 50	115 - 120	55 - 60	102	60 - 65	110 - 115	70 - 75
Courtyard by Marriott Cincinnati Covington	194	55	25	20	80	155	65 - 70	130 - 140	85 - 90	155	65 - 70	110 - 115	75 - 80
Holiday Inn & Suites Cincinnati Eastgate	212	55	20	25	60	127	65 - 70	105 - 110	75 - 80	127	65 - 70	105 - 110	70 - 75
Hampton Inn & Suites Newport Cincinnati	122	45	40	15	80	98	85 - 90	140 - 150	125 - 130	98	90 - 95	140 - 150	130 - 140
Residence Inn by Marriott Cincinnati Midtown Rookwood	118	70	20	10	70	28	50 - 55	160 - 170	80 - 85	83	70 - 75	140 - 150	110 - 115
Hilton Garden Inn Cincinnati Midtown	120	65	20	15	80	0	_	_	_	32	45 - 50	125 - 130	55 - 60
Totals/Averages	1,862	57 %	27 %	16 %	76 %	1,261	69.7 %	\$142.76	\$99.47	1,348	71.7 %	s \$137.15	\$98.36

<sup>\*</sup> Specific occupancy and average rate data was utilized in our analysis, but is presented in ranges in the above table for the purposes of confidentiality.

# <u>ĤVS</u>

We have identified fourteen hotels that are expected to compete with the proposed subject hotel on a secondary level. The Courtyard by Marriott Cincinnati Midtown, Hilton Garden Inn Midtown, Residence Inn by Marriott Midtown, and the SpringHill Suites by Marriott Cincinnati Midtown are anticipated to be competitive based on their brands and locations in Cincinnati; however, these hotels are anticipated to be secondarily competitive based on their midtown locations and higher price points. The Hampton Inn Cincinnati Downtown, Homewood Suites by Hilton Cincinnati Downtown, Residence Inn by Marriott Cincinnati Downtown, Aloft Newport, Hampton Inn & Suites Newport, Comfort Suites Newport, Holiday Inn Express Cincinnati Newport, Courtyard by Marriott Cincinnati Covington, and Best Western Plus Cincinnati Riverfront (formerly Hampton Inn Cincinnati Riverfront) are anticipated to be competitive based on their service levels and brand affiliations. However, due to their Downtown Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky locations, these properties have been considered secondarily competitive. The Holiday Inn & Suites Cincinnati Eastgate is competitive based on its Eastgate location; however, this is a full-service hotel with extensive meeting space.

### **Supply Changes**

It is important to consider any new hotels that may have an impact on the proposed subject hotel's operating performance. The hotels that have recently opened, are under construction, or are in the stages of early development (if any) in the Cincinnati market are noted below. The list is categorized by the principal submarkets within the city.



### FIGURE 5-23 AREA DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY

	Estimated			Expected	
	Number of			Qtr. & Year	
Proposed Hotel Name	Rooms	Hotel Product Tier	Development Stage	of Opening	Address
Downtown					
Lytle Park Autograph Collection Hotel	106	Upper-Upscale	Under Construction	Q1 '20	2401-2411 Reading Road
Kinley Hotel	102	Upscale	Under Construction	Q3 '20	37 W Seventh Street
TownePlace Suites by Marriott	84	Upper-Midscale	Early Development	Q1 '21	106 W. Seventh Street
Over the Rhine Boutique Hotel	20	Upper-Upscale	Speculative	TBD	208-212 W 12th Street
The Baldwin Hotel	120	Upper-Upscale	Speculative	TBD	655 Eden Park Drive
Kimpton Downtown	153	Upper-Upscale	Development on Hold	Q3 '20	432 Walnut Street
Cambria Hotel - Duttenhofer Building	130	Upscale	Development on Hold	TBD	299 East 6th Street
Macy's Department Store Redevelopment	101-150	Upscale	Rumored	TBD	505 Vine Street
Terrace Hotel Redevelopment	200-300	Upscale	Speculative	TBD	15 W. 6th Street
Ingalls Building Hotel	140	Upscale	Early Development	Q1 '21	6 East 4th Street
OTR Boutique Hotel	70	Upscale	Speculative	TBD	1401 Central Parkway
Canopy by Hilton Downtown	150	Upscale	Early Development	Q1 '21	105 E 4th Street
Hilton Garden Inn Downtown	150	Upscale	Early Development	Q1 '21	105 E 4th Street
Convention Headquarter Hotel	600	Upper-Upscale	Seeking Developer	TBD	4th and Plum
Suburban					
TownePlace Suites by Marriott Millford	85	Upper-Midscale	Speculative	TBD	610 Chamber Drive, Milford
Blue Ash Airport Redevelopment Hotel	100-250	Upper-Midscale	Speculative	TBD	Summit Park/Blue Ash Airport
Holiday Inn Express Liberty West Chester	116	Upper-Midscale	Recently Opened	Q1 '18	8567 Cincinnati-Dayton Road
Montgomery Hotel	100	Upper-Midscale	Early Development	TBD	Downtown Montgomery
Residence Inn Mason/Kings Island	106	Upscale	Recently Opened	Q1 '19	2511 Kings Center Courty, Mason
Tru by Hilton Sharonville	98	Midscale	Under Construction	Q2 '20	11163 Dowlin Drive
Aloft West Chester	116	Upscale	Under Construction	Q3 '19	9183 Centre Pointe Drive
Hyatt House Liberty Way	156	Upscale	Early Development	TBD	Liberty Way
Anderson Township Hotel	120	Upper-Midscale	Speculative	TBD	, ,
Northern Kentucky					
Fairfield Inn by Marriott Florence	91	Midscale	Under Construction	Q3 '19	5910 Merchants Drive, Florence
Staybridge Suites Florence	89	Upscale	Under Construction	Q4 '19	3255 Ted Bushelman Boulevard
Tru By Hilton Florence	98	Midscale	Under Construction	Q2 '19	1090 Vandercar Way
Towne Place Suites by Marriott Florence	101	Upper-Midscale	Early Development	Q3 '20	Turfway Road
Holiday Inn Express Florence	93	Upper-Midscale	Under Construction	Q3 '19	1055 Vandercar Way
Home 2 Suites Downtown Newport	144	Upper-Midscale	Early Development	Q1 '21	York and Fifth Street, Newport
Uptown and North I-71 Cincinnati					
Fairfield Inn by Marriott Uptown	115	Upper-Midscale	Recently Opened	Q3 '16	2500 South Market Street
Residence Inn Rookwood	118	Upscale	Recently Opened	Q3 '17	3815 Edwards Road
Hilton Garden Inn Dana Avenue	140	Upscale	Recently Opened	Q3 '18	2145 Dana Avenue
Dolce Hotel The Summit	239	Luxury	Recently Opened	Q1 '18	5345 Medpace Way
Homewood Suites Oakley Station	108	Upscale	Recently Opened	Q3 '18	4605 Factory Colony Lane
Uptown Gateway Hotel	158	Upscale	Early Development	Q1 '21	3025 Concordia Street
MLK Hotel	140	Upscale	Early Development	Q1 '21	3100 Reading Boulevard
Residence Inn Uptown	162	Upscale	Early Development	Q4 '20	Reading and Martin Luther King
Kenwood Mixed-Use Development	130	Upscale	Speculative	Q3' '21	Kenwood Road, Sycamore Townshi
Comfort Suites/Mainstay Suites Uptown	113	Midscale	Under Construction	Q4 '19	2347 Reading Road

Of the hotels listed in the preceding table, we have identified the following new supply that is expected to have some degree of competitive interaction with the proposed subject hotel based on location, anticipated market orientation and price point, and/or operating profile.



#### FIGURE 5-24 NEW SUPPLY

	Total	Weighted			
Number	Competitive	Room	Estimated		
of Rooms	Level	Count	Opening Date	Developer	Development Stage
120	100 %	120	January 1, 2022	TBD	Early Development
144	70	101	January 1, 2022	Shaun Pan	Early Development
264		221			
	of Rooms 120 144	Number of Rooms  Competitive Level  120 100 % 144 70	Number of Rooms         Competitive Level         Room Count           120         100 %         120           144         70         101	Number of RoomsCompetitive LevelRoom CountEstimated Opening Date120100 %120January 1, 202214470101January 1, 2022	Number of RoomsCompetitive LevelRoom CountEstimated Opening DateDeveloper120100 %120January 1, 2022TBD14470101January 1, 2022Shaun Pan

A Home2 Suites by Hilton has been proposed for development on a site in downtown Newport; however, given its anticipated extended-stay product type, it has been weighted secondarily competitive in our analysis. Furthermore, we note that a hotel is proposed for a site in Highland Heights, proximate to Northern Kentucky University. However, this hotel would be a component of a \$112-million mixed-use development that is in the early planning stages. A hotel developer, brand, and chain scale have yet to be selected; therefore, the proposed NKU hotel has only been considered qualitatively in our positioning of the proposed subject hotel's stabilized occupancy level. Furthermore, we note that within the greater Cincinnati market, several projects are in various phases of development; however, given differences in submarkets, service level, and development phase, these projects have only been considered qualitatively in our positioning of the proposed subject hotel's stabilized occupancy level.

While we have taken reasonable steps to investigate proposed hotel projects and their status, due to the nature of real estate development, it is impossible to determine with certainty every hotel that will be opened in the future or what their marketing strategies and effect on the market will be. Depending on the outcome of current and future projects, the future operating potential of the proposed subject hotel may be affected. Future improvement in market conditions will raise the risk of increased competition. Our forthcoming forecast of stabilized occupancy and average rate is intended to reflect such risk.

### **Supply Conclusion**

We have identified various properties that are expected to be competitive to some degree with the proposed subject hotel. We have also investigated potential increases in competitive supply in this Cincinnati submarket. The Anderson Township Hotel should enter a dynamic market of varying product types and price points. Next, we will present our forecast for demand change, using the historical supply data presented as a starting point.

### DEMAND

The following table presents the most recent trends for the subject hotel market as tracked by HVS. These data pertain to the competitors discussed previously in this section; performance results are estimated, rounded for the competition, and



weighted if there are secondary competitors present. In this respect, the information in the table differs from the previously presented STR data and is consistent with the supply and demand analysis developed for this report.

### FIGURE 5-25 HISTORICAL MARKET TRENDS

	Accommodated		Room Nights		Market			Market	
Year	Room Nights	% Change	Available	% Change	Occupancy	Market ADR	% Change	RevPAR	% Change
Est. 2016	388,244	_	538,955	_	72.0 %	\$133.20	_	\$95.95	_
Est. 2017	427,943	10.2 %	622,839	15.6 %	68.7	132.86	(0.3) %	91.29	(4.9) %
Est. 2018	483,862	13.1	685,685	10.1	70.6	127.88	(3.7)	90.24	(1.1)
Avg. Annua	l Compounded								
Chg., Est.	2016-Est. 2018:	11.6 %		12.8 %			(2.0) %		(3.0) %

Demand Analysis
Using Market
Segmentation

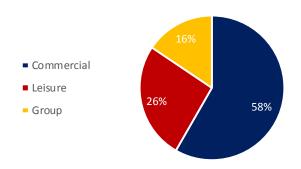
For the purpose of demand analysis, the overall market is divided into individual segments based on the nature of travel. Based on our fieldwork, area analysis, and knowledge of the local lodging market, we estimate the 2018 distribution of accommodated-room-night demand as follows.

FIGURE 5-26 ACCOMMODATED-ROOM-NIGHT DEMAND

	Markety	vide
	Accommodated	Percentage
Market Segment	Demand	of Total
Commercial	282,053	58 %
Leisure	126,336	26
Group	75,473	16
Total	483,862	100 %



FIGURE 5-27 MARKET-WIDE ACCOMMODATED-ROOM-NIGHT DEMAND



The market's demand mix comprises commercial demand, with this segment representing roughly 58% of the accommodated room nights in this Cincinnati submarket. The leisure segment comprises 26% of the total, with the final portion group in nature, reflecting 16%.

Using the distribution of accommodated hotel demand as a starting point, we will analyze the characteristics of each market segment in an effort to determine future trends in room-night demand.

### **Commercial Segment**

Commercial demand consists mainly of individual businesspeople passing through the subject market or visiting area businesses, in addition to high-volume corporate accounts generated by local firms. Brand loyalty (particularly frequent-traveler programs), as well as location and convenience with respect to businesses and amenities, influence lodging choices in this segment. Companies typically designate hotels as "preferred" accommodations in return for more favorable rates, which are discounted in proportion to the number of room nights produced by a commercial client. Commercial demand is strongest Monday through Thursday nights, declines significantly on Friday and Saturday, and increases somewhat on Sunday night. It is relatively constant throughout the year, with marginal declines in late December and during other holiday periods. Primary commercial demand generators for the greater Cincinnati market include major corporate offices in the area, such as Proctor and Gamble, Kroger, and GE. As mentioned previously, corporate demand within Anderson Township is minimal; however, Mercy Health Anderson creates a modest amount of commercial demand.

### **Leisure Segment**

Leisure demand consists of individuals and families spending time in an area or passing through en route to other destinations. Travel purposes include sightseeing, recreation, or visiting friends and relatives. Leisure demand also includes room nights booked through Internet sites such as Expedia, Hotels.com, and Priceline; however, leisure may not be the purpose of the stay. This demand may also include business travelers and group and convention attendees who use these channels to take advantage of any discounts that may be available on these sites. Leisure demand is strongest on Friday and Saturday nights and all week during holiday periods and the summer months. These peak periods represent the inverse of commercial visitation trends, underscoring the stabilizing effect of capturing weekend and summer tourist travel. Future leisure demand is related to the overall economic health of the region and the nation. Trends showing changes in state and regional unemployment and disposable personal income correlate strongly with leisure travel levels. The various leisure attractions in the area generate high levels of leisure demand during weekends and on weekdays during peak travel months. Within Anderson Township, leisure demand is primarily generated by Riverbend Music Center, Coney Island Amusement Park, and Belterra Park.

### **Group Segment**

In the limited-service sector, group demand is most commonly generated by groups that require ten or more room nights but which need little to no meeting space within the hotel. Examples of these groups include family reunions, sports teams, and bus tours. In some markets, limited-service hotels may also accommodate demand from groups or individuals attending events at the local convention center or at one of the larger convention hotels in the area. Training groups from nearby companies generate meeting demand for local hotels; furthermore, social groups and sports tournaments represent primary sources of demand during weekend and holiday periods.

### **Base Demand Growth Rates**

The purpose of segmenting the lodging market is to define each major type of demand, identify customer characteristics, and estimate future growth trends. Starting with an analysis of the local area, three segments were defined as representing the proposed subject hotel's lodging market. Various types of economic and demographic data were then evaluated to determine their propensity to reflect changes in hotel demand. Based on this procedure, we forecast the following average annual compounded market-segment growth rates.

### FIGURE 5-28 AVERAGE ANNUAL COMPOUNDED MARKET-SEGMENT GROWTH RATES

	Annual Growth Rate								
Market Segment	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024			
Commercial	6.0 %	2.5 %	2.0 %	1.5 %	0.5 %	0.5			
Leisure	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.0			
Group	4.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.0			
Base Demand Growth	5.7 %	2.6 %	1.8 %	1.3 %	0.5 %	0.3			



#### **Latent Demand**

# Unaccommodated Demand

A table presented earlier in this section illustrated the accommodated-room-night demand in the proposed subject hotel's competitive market. Because this estimate is based on historical occupancy levels, it includes only those hotel rooms that were used by guests. Latent demand reflects potential room-night demand that has not been realized by the existing competitive supply, further classified as either unaccommodated demand or induced demand.

Unaccommodated demand refers to individuals who are unable to secure accommodations in the market because all the local hotels are filled. These travelers must defer their trips, settle for less desirable accommodations, or stay in properties located outside the market area. Because this demand did not yield occupied room nights, it is not included in the estimate of historical accommodated-room-night demand. If additional lodging facilities are expected to enter the market, it is reasonable to assume that these guests will be able to secure hotel rooms in the future, and it is therefore necessary to quantify this demand.

Unaccommodated demand is further indicated if the market is at all seasonal, with distinct high and low seasons; such seasonality indicates that although year-end occupancy may not average in excess of 70%, the market may sell out certain nights during the year. To evaluate the incidence of unaccommodated demand in the market, we have reviewed the average occupancy by the night of the week for the past twelve months for the competitive set, as reflected in the STR data. This is set forth in the following table.

FIGURE 5-29 OCCUPANCY BY NIGHT OF THE WEEK

Month	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total Month
Jun - 18	61.7 %	88.4 %	95.0 %	93.2 %	86.5 %	84.7 %	89.8 %	85.7 %
Jul - 18	55.3	77.7	82.9	85.5	77.4	83.0	87.1	77.8
Aug - 18	56.3	81.8	89.6	86.0	72.2	77.3	87.6	78.7
Sep - 18	56.5	72.1	86.7	88.9	79.6	76.7	87.0	77.8
Oct - 18	55.4	73.8	81.8	81.3	77.5	77.8	87.7	76.7
Nov - 18	41.7	61.5	70.7	73.5	64.8	66.4	75.3	64.9
Dec - 18	37.4	56.5	59.3	58.2	50.1	49.7	61.6	53.1
Jan - 19	33.1	58.1	58.6	61.4	48.0	43.8	51.3	51.1
Feb - 19	39.5	64.8	77.5	74.7	56.2	64.1	71.0	64.0
Mar - 19	44.5	71.1	80.3	79.8	66.8	73.2	84.2	71.0
Apr - 19	39.0	73.6	85.9	84.3	71.9	74.5	76.0	72.7
May - 19	52.5	69.6	85.1	83.6	72.1	79.5	90.2	76.3
Average	47.7 %	70.6 %	79.2 %	79.0 %	68.1 %	71.3 %	79.1 %	70.7 %

Source: STR



The following table presents our estimate of unaccommodated demand in the subject market.

### FIGURE 5-30 UNACCOMMODATED DEMAND ESTIMATE

Market Segment	Accommodated Room Night Demand	Unaccommodated Demand Percentage	Unaccommodated Room Night Demand
Commercial	282,053	2.4 %	6,862
Leisure	126,336	3.3	4,114
Group	75,473	4.3	3,260
Total	483,862	2.9 %	14,236

Accordingly, we have forecast unaccommodated demand equivalent to 2.9% of the base-year demand, resulting from our analysis of monthly and weekly peak demand and sell-out trends.

### **Induced Demand**

Induced demand represents the additional room nights that are expected to be attracted to the market following the introduction of a new demand generator. Situations that can result in induced demand include the opening of a new manufacturing plant, the expansion of a convention center, or the addition of a new hotel with a distinct chain affiliation or unique facilities. Although increases in demand are expected in the local market, we have accounted for this growth in the determination of market-segment growth rates rather than induced demand.

# Accommodated Demand and Marketwide Occupancy

Based upon a review of the market dynamics in the proposed subject hotel's competitive environment, we have forecast growth rates for each market segment. Using the calculated potential demand for the market, we have determined marketwide accommodated demand based on the inherent limitations of demand fluctuations and other factors in the market area.

The following table details our projection of lodging demand growth for the subject market, including the total number of occupied room nights and any residual unaccommodated demand in the market.



FIGURE 5-31 FORECAST OF MARKET OCCUPANCY

	2018	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
Commercial													
Base Demand	282,053	298,977		306,451		312,580		317,269		318,855		320,449	
Unaccommodated Demand	6,862	7,273		7,455		7,604		7,718		7,757		7,796	
Total Demand	288,915	306,250		313,906		320,184		324,987		326,612		328,245	
Growth Rate		6.0	%	2.5	%	2.0	%	1.5	%	0.5	%	0.5	%
Leisure													
Base Demand	126,336	133,917		137,934		140,693		142,100		142,810		142,810	
Unaccommodated Demand	4,114	4,361		4,492		4,582		4,627		4,651		4,651	
Total Demand	130,450	138,278		142,426		145,274		146,727		147,461		147,461	
Growth Rate		6.0	%	3.0	%	2.0	%	1.0	%	0.5	%	0.0	%
Group													
Base Demand	75,473	78,492		80,061		80,862		81,671		82,079		82,079	
Unaccommodated Demand	3,260	3,390		3,458		3,493		3,528		3,545		3,545	
Total Demand	78,733	81,882		83,520		84,355		85,198		85,624		85,624	
Growth Rate		4.0	%	2.0	%	1.0	%	1.0	%	0.5	%	0.0	%
Totals													
Base Demand	483,862	511,385		524,446		534,135		541,039		543,744		545,338	3
Unaccommodated Demand	14,236	15,025		15,405		15,679		15,873		15,953		15,991	
Total Demand	498,098	526,409		539,851		549,813		556,912		559,697		561,330	)
less: Residual Demand	14,236	16,915		24,202		31,608		3,880		4,436		4,760	)
Total Accommodated Demand	483,862	509,495	_	515,649	_	518,206		553,032		555,260		556,570	)
Overall Demand Growth		5.3	%	1.2	%	0.5	%	6.7	%	0.4	%	0.2	%
Market Mix													
Commercial	58.3 %	58.2	%	58.1 9	%	58.2	%	58.4	%	58.4	%	58.5	%
Leisure	26.1	26.3		26.4		26.4		26.3		26.3		26.3	j.
Group	15.6	15.6		15.5		15.3		15.3		15.3		15.3	j.
Existing Hotel Supply Proposed Hotels	1,879	1,943		1,943		1,943		1,943		1,943		1,943	}
1 Proposed Subject Property								120		120		120	)
<sup>2</sup> Home2 Suites Downtown No	ewport							101		101		101	
Available Room Nights per Year	685,685	709,013		709,013		709,013		789,605		789,605		789,605	;
Nights per Year	365	365		365		365		365		365		365	;
Total Supply	1,879	1,943		1,943		1,943		2,163		2,163		2,163	4
Rooms Supply Growth		3.4	%	0.0	%	0.0	%	11.4	%	0.0			, ) %
Marketwide Occupancy	70.6 %	71.9	%	72.7	%	73.1	%	70.0	%	70.3	%	70.5	%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Opening in January 2022 of the 100% competitive, 120-room Proposed Subject Property

The defined competitive market of hotels should experience modest occupancy growth in the near future as the market stabilizes from the recent surge of new supply. Following this normalizing period, occupancy should decline upon the opening of the subject hotel. Based on historical occupancy levels in this market, and taking into consideration typical supply and demand cyclicality, market occupancy is forecast to stabilize in the low 70s.

Opening in January 2022 of the 70% competitive, 144-room Home2 Suites Downtown Newport



### 6. Description of the Proposed Improvements

The quality of a lodging facility's physical improvements has a direct influence on marketability, attainable occupancy, and average room rate. The design and functionality of the structure can also affect operating efficiency and overall profitability. This section investigates the subject property's proposed physical improvements and personal property in an effort to determine how they are expected to contribute to attainable cash flows.

**Project Overview** 

The Anderson Township Hotel will be a select-service lodging facility containing 100 rentable units. The 4-story property is expected to open on January 1, 2022. The Anderson Township market area currently does not contain any hotels. The Township is primarily a bedroom community for the Greater Cincinnati area. While a particular brand has yet to be determined for this project, our study assumes that the proposed subject hotel will operate as an upscale, limited- or select-service hotel under a brand not currently represented in the nearby submarkets.

We recommend that the proposed subject hotel operate as an upscale, limited- or select-service property, such as a SpringHill Suites by Marriott, an AC Hotel by Marriott, or a Hampton Inn by Hilton. While we have placed heavy consideration on the SpringHill Suites by Marriott brand, which is affiliated with Marriott International, a specific franchise affiliation and/or brand has yet to be finalized.



### **TYPICAL EXTERIOR**



Summary of the Facilities

Based on information provided by the proposed subject hotel's development representatives, the following table summarizes the facilities that are expected to be available at the proposed subject hotel.



Guestroom Configuration	Number of Units
King	50
Queen/Queen	70
Total	120
Food & Beverage Facilities	Seating Capacity
Breakfast Dining Area	40
Indoor Meeting & Banquet Facilities	Square Footage
Meeting Room	1,200
Amenities & Services	
Indoor Swimming Pool	Guest Laundry Area
Fitness Room	Market Pantry
Business Center	
Infrastructure	
Parking Spaces	125 Surface
Elevators	2 Guest
Life-Safety Systems	Sprinklers, Smoke Detectors
Construction Details	Wood Framing, Poured Concrete

## Site Improvements and Hotel Structure

The proposed hotel should comprise one four-story building. Surface parking should be located around the building. Other site improvements should include freestanding signage, located at the main entrance to the site, as well as landscaping and sidewalks. Additional signage is expected to be placed on the exterior of the building. The hotel's main entrance will likely lead directly into the lobby, and the first (ground) floor is expected to house the public areas and the back-of-the-house space. Guestrooms should be located on all four floors. The site and building components are expected to be normal for a hotel of this type and should meet the standards for this Anderson Township market.

#### **Planned Facilities**

The hotel's breakfast dining area should be located opposite the front desk in the lobby. Its size and layout should be appropriate for the hotel. The furnishings of the space are expected to be of a similar style and finish as lobby and guestroom furnishings. The hotel is anticipated to offer one meeting room, which should be located on the first floor. This meeting space should be adequate and appropriate for a hotel of this type. The hotel should offer an indoor pool and a fitness room as



recreational facilities. Other amenities are likely to include a small business center, a market pantry, and a guest laundry area. Overall, the supporting facilities should be appropriate for a hotel of this type, and we assume that they will meet brand standards.

### **TYPICAL LOBBY**



### **TYPICAL DINING AREA**





#### Guestrooms

The hotel is expected to feature standard and suite-style room configurations, with guestrooms present on all levels of the property's proposed single building. The standard guestrooms should offer typical amenities for this product type, while the suites are expected to feature a larger living area and additional amenities such as a microwave and small refrigerator. The guestroom bathrooms are anticipated to be of a standard size, with a shower-in-tub, commode, and single sink with vanity area, featuring a stone countertop. The floors are expected to be finished with tile, and the walls will likely be finished with knockdown texture (consistent with brand standards). Overall, the guestrooms should offer a competitive product for this Anderson Township neighborhood.

### **TYPICAL GUESTROOM**



Back-of-the-House, ADA, and Environmental The hotel should be served by the necessary back-of-the-house space, including an in-house laundry facility, administrative offices, and a prep kitchen to service the needs of the breakfast dining area. These spaces should be adequate for a hotel of this type and should allow for the efficient operation of the property under competent management.

We assume that the property will be built according to all pertinent codes and brand standards. Moreover, we assume its construction will not create any environmental hazards (such as mold) and that the property will fully comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act.



### **Capital Expenditures**

Our analysis assumes that, after its opening, the hotel will require ongoing upgrades and periodic renovations in order to maintain its competitive level in this market and to remain compliant with brand standards. These costs should be adequately funded by the forecasted reserve for replacement, as long as a successful, ongoing preventive-maintenance program is employed by hotel staff.

#### Conclusion

Overall, the proposed subject hotel should offer a well-designed, functional layout of support areas and guestrooms. All typical and market-appropriate features and amenities are expected to be included in the hotel's design. We assume that the building will be fully open and operational on the stipulated opening date and will meet all local building codes and applicable brand standards. Furthermore, we assume that the hotel staff will be adequately trained to allow for a successful opening and that pre-marketing efforts will have introduced the product to major local accounts at least six months in advance of the opening date.



### 7. Projection of Occupancy and Average Rate

Along with average rate results, the occupancy levels achieved by a hotel are the foundation of the property's financial performance and market value. Most of a lodging facility's other revenue sources (such as food and beverage, other operated departments, and miscellaneous income) are driven by the number of guests, and many expense levels vary with occupancy. To a certain degree, occupancy attainment can be manipulated by management. For example, hotel operators may choose to lower rates in an effort to maximize occupancy. Our forecasts reflect an operating strategy that we believe would be implemented by a typical, professional hotel management team to achieve an optimal mix of occupancy and average rate.

### Penetration Rate Analysis

The proposed subject hotel's forecasted market share and occupancy levels are based upon its anticipated competitive position within the market, as quantified by its penetration rate. The penetration rate is the ratio of a hotel's market share to its fair share.

Historical Penetration Rates by Market Segment In the following table, the penetration rates attained by the primary competitors and the aggregate secondary competitors are set forth for each segment for the base year.

### FIGURE 7-1 HISTORICAL PENETRATION RATES

	Commercie/	Losure	38	"e.ə <sub>0</sub> 0
Property	<u> </u>	.% 	o o o o	O <sub>N</sub>
Hampton Inn Cincinnati Eastgate	111 %	76 %	95 %	99 %
Fairfield Inn & Suites by Marriott Cincinnati Eastgate	123	85	106	111
Comfort Inn & Suites Cincinnati	77	66	45	69
Hampton Inn & Suites Wilder	108	100	101	105
Comfort Inn & Suites Northern Kentucky	79	106	118	92
Holiday Inn Express & Suites Cincinnati South Wilder	96	90	90	94
Secondary Competition	100	105	103	102

The Fairfield Inn & Suites by Marriott Cincinnati Eastgate achieved the highest penetration rate within the commercial segment. The highest penetration rate in the leisure segment was achieved by the Comfort Inn & Suites Northern Kentucky,



group penetration rate.

Forecast of Subject Property's Occupancy

Because the supply and demand balance for the competitive market is dynamic, there is a circular relationship between the penetration factors of each hotel in the market. The performance of individual new hotels has a direct effect upon the aggregate performance of the market and, consequently, upon the calculated penetration factor for each hotel in each market segment. The same is true when the performance of existing hotels changes, either positively (following a refurbishment, for example) or negatively (when a poorly maintained or marketed hotel loses market share).

while the Comfort Inn & Suites Northern Kentucky led the market with the highest

A hotel's penetration factor is calculated as its achieved market share of demand divided by its fair share of demand. Thus, if one hotel's penetration performance increases, thereby increasing its achieved market share, this leaves less demand available in the market for the other hotels to capture, and the penetration performance of one or more of those other hotels consequently declines (other things remaining equal). This type of market share adjustment takes place every time there is a change in supply or a change in the relative penetration performance of one or more hotels in the competitive market. Our projections of penetration, demand capture, and occupancy performance for the proposed subject hotel account for these types of adjustments to market share within the defined competitive market.

The proposed subject hotel's occupancy forecast is set forth as follows, with the adjusted projected penetration rates used as a basis for calculating the amount of captured market demand.



FIGURE 7-2 FORECAST OF SUBJECT PROPERTY'S OCCUPANCY

Market Segment	2022	2023	2024
Commercial			
Demand	322,738	324,041	325,481
Market Share	5.5 %	5.7 %	5.8 %
Capture	17,783	18,460	18,834
Penetration	99 %	103 %	104 %
Leisure			
Demand	145,693	146,279	146,196
Market Share	5.5 %	5.8 %	6.0 %
Capture	8,060	8,443	8,795
Penetration	100 %	104 %	108 %
Group			
Demand	84,600	84,941	84,893
Market Share	4.5 %	4.8 %	5.0 %
Capture	3,838	4,067	4,282
Penetration	82 %	86 %	91 %
Total Room Nights Captured	29,681	30,969	31,911
Available Room Nights	43,800	43,800	43,800
Subject Occupancy	68 %	71 %	73 %
Market-wide Available Room Nights	789,605	789,605	789,605
Fair Share	6 %	6 %	6 %
Market-wide Occupied Room Nights	553,032	555,260	556,570
Market Share	5 %	6 %	6 %
Market-wide Occupancy	70 %	70 %	70 %
Total Penetration	97 %	101 %	103 %

Within the commercial segment, the proposed subject hotel's occupancy penetration is positioned appropriately within the range of existing competitors, supported by the expected service level and strong brand affiliation. The proposed subject hotel's occupancy penetration in the group segment is positioned below the market-average level given the proposed hotel's limited meeting space and expected focus on leisure demand. Within the leisure segment, the proposed subject hotel's occupancy penetration is positioned above the market-average level, largely attributed to the proposed hotel's proximity to the riverfront entertainment venues and its easy access to Interstate 275.

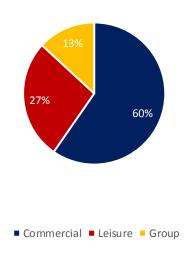


These positioned segment penetration rates result in the following market segmentation forecast.

FIGURE 7-3 MARKET SEGMENTATION FORECAST – SUBJECT PROPERTY

	2022	2023	2024
Commercial	60 %	60 %	59 %
Leisure	27	27	28
Group	13	13	13
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %

FIGURE 7-4 STABILIZED MARKET SEGMENTATION – SUBJECT PROPERTY



Based on our analysis of the proposed subject hotel and market area, we have selected a stabilized occupancy level of 73%. The stabilized occupancy is intended to reflect the anticipated results of the property over its remaining economic life given all changes in the life cycle of the hotel. Thus, the stabilized occupancy excludes from consideration any abnormal relationship between supply and demand, as well as any nonrecurring conditions that may result in unusually high or low occupancies. Although the proposed subject hotel may operate at occupancies above this stabilized level, we believe it equally possible for new



competition and temporary economic downturns to force the occupancy below this selected point of stability.

### **Average Rate Analysis**

One of the most important considerations in estimating the value of a lodging facility is a supportable forecast of its attainable average rate, which is more formally defined as the average rate per occupied room. Average rate can be calculated by dividing the total rooms revenue achieved during a specified period by the number of rooms sold during the same period. The projected average rate and the anticipated occupancy percentage are used to forecast rooms revenue, which in turn provides the basis for estimating most other income and expense categories.

### **Competitive Position**

Although the average rate analysis presented here follows the occupancy projection, these two statistics are highly correlated; in reality, one cannot project occupancy without making specific assumptions regarding average rate. This relationship is best illustrated by revenue per available room (RevPAR), which reflects a property's ability to maximize rooms revenue. The following table summarizes the historical average rate and the RevPAR of the proposed subject hotel's future primary competitors.



FIGURE 7-5 BASE-YEAR AVERAGE RATE AND REVPAR OF THE COMPETITORS

Property	Estimated 2018 Average Room Rate	Average Room Rate Penetration	Rooms Revenue Per Available Room (RevPAR)	RevPAR Penetration
Hampton Inn Cincinnati Eastgate	\$100 - \$105	75 - 80 %	\$70 - \$75	75 - 80 %
Fairfield Inn & Suites by Marriott Cincinnati Eastgate	105 - 110	80 - 85	80 - 85	90 - 95
Comfort Inn & Suites Cincinnati	60 - 65	45 - 50	30 - 35	30 - 35
Hampton Inn & Suites Wilder	120 - 125	90 - 95	85 - 90	95 - 100
Comfort Inn & Suites Northern Kentucky	95 - 100	70 - 75	60 - 65	65 - 70
Holiday Inn Express & Suites Cincinnati South Wilder	105 - 110	80 - 85	70 - 75	75 - 80
Average - Primary Competitors	\$102.93	80.5 %	\$69.62	77.2 %
Average - Secondary Competitors	137.15	107.3	98.36	109.0
Overall Average	\$127.88	100.0 %	\$90.24	100.0 %
Subject As If Stabilized (In 2018 Dollars)	\$125.00	97.7 %	\$91.17	101.0 %

The defined primarily competitive market realized an overall average rate of \$102.93 in the 2018 base year, declining from the 2017 level of \$103.30. We have selected the rate position of \$125.00, in base-year dollars, for the proposed subject hotel.

Based on these considerations, the following table illustrates the projected average rate and the growth rates assumed. As a context for the ADR growth factors, note that we have applied underlying inflation rates of 2.5%, 2.5%, and 3.0% thereafter for each respective year following the base year of 2018.

FIGURE 7-6 COMPARISON OF HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED OCCUPANCY, ADR, AND REVPAR – PROPOSED SUBJECT PROPERTY AND MARKET

						Proje	ected		
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Anderson Township Hotel									
Occupancy				- %	- %	- %	67.8 %	70.7 %	72.9 %
Change in Points				_	_	_	_	2.9	2.2
Occupancy Penetration				_	_	_	96.8 %	100.5 %	103.4 %
Average Rate			\$125.00	\$126.88	\$129.41	\$133.29	\$136.61	\$140.71	\$145.65
Change				_	2.0 %	3.0 %	2.5 %	3.0 %	3.5 %
Average Rate Penetration				97.7 %	97.7 %	97.7 %	97.3 %	97.3 %	97.7 %
RevPAR				_	_	_	\$92.57	\$99.49	\$106.12
Change				_	_	_	_	7.5 %	6.7 %
RevPAR Penetration				_	_	_	94.1 %	97.8 %	101.0 %
	Hist	orical (Estimat	ed)			Proje	cted		
	2017	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Cincinnati Submarket									
Occupancy	72.0 %	68.7 %	70.6 %	71.9 %	72.7 %	73.1 %	70.0 %	70.3 %	70.5 %
Change in Points	_	(3.3)	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.4	(3.0)	0.3	0.2
Average Rate	\$133.20	\$132.86	\$127.88	\$129.80	\$132.39	\$136.37	\$140.46	\$144.67	\$149.01
Change	_	(0.3) %	(3.7) %	1.5 %	2.0 %	3.0 %	3.0 %	3.0 %	3.0 %
RevPAR	\$95.95	\$91.29	\$90.24	\$93.27	\$96.29	\$99.67	\$98.37	\$101.73	\$105.03
Change	_	(4.9) %	(1.1) %	3.4 %	3.2 %	3.5 %	(1.3) %	3.4 %	3.2 %

<sup>\*</sup> The forecast for the proposed subject property does not include rate discounts that are expected to occur during the initial year(s) of operation.



The final forecast reflects years beginning on January 1, 2022, and corresponds with our financial projections, as shown below.

FIGURE 7-7	ADR FORECAST -	- MARKET AND	PROPOSED	SUBJECT HOTEL

Calendar Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Market ADR	\$127.88	\$129.80	\$132.39	\$136.37	\$140.46	\$144.67	\$149.01	\$153.48	\$158.08
Projected Market ADR Growth Rate	_	1.5%	2.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Proposed Subject Property ADR (As-If Stabilized)	\$125.00	\$126.88	\$129.41	\$133.29	\$137.29	\$141.41	\$145.65	\$150.02	\$154.53
ADR Growth Rate		1.5%	2.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Proposed Subject Stabilized ADR Penetration	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	97.7%
Fiscal Year				2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	202
Proposed Subject Property Average Rate				\$133.29	\$137.29	\$141.41	\$145.65	\$150.02	\$154.5
Opening Discount				0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Average Rate After Discount				\$133.29	\$136.61	\$140.71	\$145.65	\$150.02	\$154.53
Real Average Rate Growth				_	2.5%	3.0%	3.5%	3.0%	3.0%
Market ADR				\$136.37	\$140.46	\$144.67	\$149.01	\$153.48	\$158.0
Proposed Subject ADR Penetration (After Discount)				98%	97%	97%	98%	98%	98%
ADR Expressed in Base-Year Dollars Deflated @ Inflation R				\$123.18	\$122.56	\$122.56	\$123.18	\$123.18	\$123.1

The Cincinnati market should experience rate growth through the near term. The proposed subject hotel's rate position should reflect growth similar to market trends because of the proposed hotel's new facility, strong brand affiliation, and service level. The proposed subject hotel's ADR penetration level is forecast to reach 97.7 % by the stabilized period, consistent with our stabilized ADR positioning.

Discounts of 0.5% and 0.5% have been applied to the stabilized room rates projected for the first two years of operation, as would be expected for a new property of this type as it builds its reputation and becomes established in the market.

The following occupancies and average rates will be used to project the proposed subject hotel's rooms revenue; this forecast reflects years beginning on January 1, 2022, which correspond with our financial projections.



FIGURE 7-8 FORECASTS OF OCCUPANCY, AVERAGE RATE, AND REVPAR

		Average Rate		Average Rate
Year	Occupancy	Before Discount	Discount	After Discount
2022	68 %	\$137.29	0.5 %	\$136.61
2023	71	141.41	0.5	140.71
2024	73	145.65	0.0	145.65



### 8. Projection of Income and Expense

In this chapter of our report, we have compiled a forecast of income and expense for the proposed subject hotel. This forecast is based on the facilities program set forth previously, as well as the occupancy and ADR forecast discussed previously.

The forecast of income and expense is expressed in current dollars for each year. The stabilized year is intended to reflect the anticipated operating results of the property over its remaining economic life given any or all applicable stages of build-up, plateau, and decline in the life cycle of the hotel. Thus, income and expense estimates from the stabilized year forward exclude from consideration any abnormal relationship between supply and demand, as well as any nonrecurring conditions that may result in unusual revenues or expenses. The ten-year period reflects the typical holding period of large real estate assets such as hotels. In addition, the ten-year period provides for the stabilization of income streams and comparison of yields with alternate types of real estate. The forecasted income streams reflect the future benefits of owning specific rights in income-producing real estate.

### Comparable Operating Statements

In order to project future income and expense for the proposed subject hotel, we have included a sample of individual comparable operating statements from our database of hotel statistics. All financial data are presented according to the three most common measures of industry performance: ratio to sales (RTS), amounts per available room (PAR), and amounts per occupied room night (POR). These historical income and expense statements will be used as benchmarks in our forthcoming forecast of income and expense.



FIGURE 8-1 COMPARABLE OPERATING STATEMENTS: RATIO TO SALES

<del>-</del>	Comp 1	Comp 2		Comp 3	Comp 4	Comp 5		Subject
								Stabilized \$
Year:	2018/19	•		2018				2018
Edition:	11	11		11	11	. 11		11
Number of Rooms:	80 to 100	110 to 140		70 to 100	80 to 110	90 to 110		120
Days Open:	365	365		365	365	365		365
Occupancy:	79%	77%		69%	72%	77%		73%
Average Rate:	\$116	\$114		\$126	\$114	\$121		\$123
RevPAR:	\$91	\$88		\$86	\$83	\$93		\$90
REVENUE								
Rooms	97.7	% 97.2	%	98.7	% 99.0	% 98.6	%	97.0 %
Other Operated Departments	0.6	2.6		1.0	0.4	1.3		2.4
Miscellaneous Income	1.7	0.2		0.4	0.6	0.1		0.6
Total	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES*								
Rooms	20.2	21.9		23.1	22.5	22.3		22.0
Other Operated Departments	74.0	58.8		48.3	64.7	25.2		60.0
Total	20.2	22.8		23.2	22.6	22.3		22.8
DEPARTMENTAL INCOME	79.8	77.2		76.8	77.4	77.7		77.2
OPERATING EXPENSES								
Administrative & General	6.1	7.2		8.9	5.8	6.8		7.7
Info. and Telecom. Systems	1.0	1.4		2.2	1.7	1.4		1.3
Marketing	4.0	5.1		5.4	5.2	6.7		4.7
Franchise Fee	9.8	8.8		7.9	10.6	9.9		7.8
Property Operations & Maintenance	2.5	4.3		5.0	3.6	3.9		3.3
Utilities	3.6	2.6		2.7	3.3	3.5		3.5
Total	27.1	29.4		32.1	30.2	32.1		28.3
HOUSE PROFIT	52.7	47.8		44.7	47.2	45.6		48.9
Management Fee	3.8	4.0		3.0	5.0	3.0		3.0
INCOME BEFORE FIXED CHARGES	48.9	43.9		41.7	42.2	42.5		45.9

<sup>\*</sup> Departmental expense ratios are expressed as a percentage of departmental revenues



FIGURE 8-2 COMPARABLE OPERATING STATEMENTS: AMOUNTS PER AVAILABLE ROOM

	Comp 1	Comp 2	Comp 3	Comp 4	Comp 5	Subject
_			-	-	-	Stabilized \$
Year:	2018/19	2018/19	2018	2017/18	2017	2018
Edition:	11	11	11	11	11	11
Number of Rooms:	80 to 100	110 to 140	70 to 100	80 to 110	90 to 110	120
Days Open:	365	365	365	365	365	365
Occupancy:	79%	77%	69%	72%	77%	73%
Average Rate:	\$116	\$114	\$126	\$114	\$121	\$123
RevPAR:	\$91	\$88	\$86	\$83	\$93	\$90
REVENUE						
Rooms	\$33,236	\$32,226	\$31,533	\$30,115	\$33,832	\$32,820
Other Operated Departments	192	852	307	127	444	799
Miscellaneous Income	585	60	115	179	39	200
Total	34,013	33,138	31,955	30,421	34,315	33,820
DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES						
Rooms	6,714	7,044	7,275	6,785	7,555	7,220
Other Operated Departments	142	500	148	82	112	480
Total	6,856	7,544	7,423	6,867	7,667	7,700
DEPARTMENTAL INCOME	27,157	25,594	24,531	23,554	26,648	26,120
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Administrative & General	2,090	2,388	2,840	1,772	2,320	2,600
Info. and Telecom. Systems	357	451	695	512	489	450
Marketing	1,356	1,704	1,719	1,576	2,289	1,600
Franchise Fee	3,334	2,903	2,528	3,225	3,385	2,626
Property Operations & Maintenance	861	1,417	1,593	1,103	1,334	1,100
Utilities	1,215	870	871	996	1,211	1,200
Total	9,212	9,733	10,246	9,185	11,028	9,575
HOUSE PROFIT	17,945	15,861	14,285	14,369	15,620	16,544
Management Fee	1,309	1,325	960	1,526	1,030	1,015
INCOME BEFORE FIXED CHARGES	16,635	14,536	13,326	12,843	14,591	15,529



FIGURE 8-3 COMPARABLE OPERATING STATEMENTS: AMOUNTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM

	Comp 1	Comp 2	Comp 3	Comp 4	Comp 5	Subject
_						Stabilized \$
Year:	2018/19	2018/19	2018	2017/18	2017	2018
Edition:	11	11	11	11	11	11
Number of Rooms:	80 to 100	110 to 140	70 to 100	80 to 110	90 to 110	120
Days Open:	365	365	365	365	365	365
Occupancy:	79%	77%	69%	72%	77%	73%
Average Rate:	\$116	\$114	\$126	\$114	\$121	\$123
RevPAR:	\$91	\$88	\$86	\$83	\$93	\$90
REVENUE						
Rooms	\$115.71	\$114.43	\$125.67	\$114.34	\$121.05	\$123.18
Other Operated Departments	0.67	3.02	1.22	0.48	1.59	3.00
Miscellaneous Income	2.03	0.21	0.46	0.68	0.14	0.75
Total	118.41	117.67	127.35	115.50	122.78	126.93
DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES						
Rooms	23.37	25.01	28.99	25.76	27.03	27.10
Other Operated Departments	0.49	1.78	0.59	0.31	0.40	1.80
Total	23.87	26.79	29.59	26.07	27.43	28.90
DEPARTMENTAL INCOME	94.54	90.88	97.77	89.43	95.35	98.03
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Administrative & General	7.28	8.48	11.32	6.73	8.30	9.76
Info. and Telecom. Systems	1.24	1.60	2.77	1.95	1.75	1.69
Marketing	4.72	6.05	6.85	5.98	8.19	6.00
Franchise Fee	11.61	10.31	10.07	12.25	12.11	9.85
Property Operations & Maintenance	3.00	5.03	6.35	4.19	4.77	4.13
Utilities	4.23	3.09	3.47	3.78	4.33	4.50
Total	32.07	34.56	40.83	34.87	39.46	35.94
HOUSE PROFIT	62.47	56.32	56.93	54.56	55.89	62.09
Management Fee	4.56	4.71	3.82	5.80	3.68	3.81
INCOME BEFORE FIXED CHARGES	57.91	51.61	53.11	48.76	52.21	58.28

The departmental income of the comparable properties ranged from 76.8% to 79.8% of total revenue. The comparable properties achieved a house profit ranging from 44.7% to 52.7% of total revenue. We will refer to the comparable operating data in our discussion of each line item, which follows later in this section of the report.



## Fixed and Variable Component Analysis

HVS uses a fixed and variable component model to project a lodging facility's revenue and expense levels. This model is based on the premise that hotel revenues and expenses have one component that is fixed and another that varies directly with occupancy and facility usage. A projection can be made by taking a known level of revenue or expense and calculating its fixed and variable components. The fixed component is then increased in tandem with the underlying rate of inflation, while the variable component is adjusted for a specific measure of volume such as total revenue.

The actual forecast is derived by adjusting each year's revenue and expense by the amount fixed (the fixed expense multiplied by the inflated base-year amount) plus the variable amount (the variable expense multiplied by the inflated base-year amount) multiplied by the ratio of the projection year's occupancy to the base-year occupancy (in the case of departmental revenue and expense) or the ratio of the projection year's revenue to the base year's revenue (in the case of undistributed operating expenses). Fixed expenses remain fixed, increasing only with inflation. Our discussion of the revenue and expense forecast in this report is based upon the output derived from the fixed and variable model. This forecast of revenue and expense is accomplished through a systematic approach, following the format of the *Uniform System of Accounts for the Lodging Industry*. Each category of revenue and expense is estimated separately and combined at the end in the final statement of income and expense.

#### **Inflation Assumption**

In consideration of the most recent trends, the projections set forth previously, and our assessment of probable property appreciation levels, we have applied underlying inflation rates of 2.5%, 2.5%, and 3.0% thereafter for each respective year following the base year of 2018. This stabilized inflation rate considers normal, recurring inflation cycles. Inflation is likely to fluctuate above and below this level during the projection period. Any exceptions to the application of the assumed underlying inflation rate are discussed in our write-up of individual income and expense items.

## Forecast of Revenue and Expense

Based on an analysis that will be detailed throughout this section, we have formulated a forecast of income and expense. The following table presents a detailed forecast through the fifth projection year, including amounts per available room and per occupied room. The second table illustrates our ten-year forecast of income and expense, presented with a lesser degree of detail. The forecasts pertain to years that begin on January 1, 2022, expressed in inflated dollars for each year.

FIGURE 8-4 DETAILED FORECAST OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

	2022	(Calenda	ar Year)		2023				Stabilized				2025				2026			
Number of Rooms:	120				120				120				120				120			
Occupancy:	68%				71%				73%				73%				73%			
Average Rate:	\$136.61				\$140.71				\$145.65				\$150.02				\$154.53			
RevPAR:	\$92.89				\$99.90				\$106.33				\$109.52				\$112.80			
Days Open:	365				365				365				365				365			
Occupied Rooms:	29,784	%Gross	PAR	POR	31,098	%Gross	PAR	POR	31,974	%Gross	PAR	POR	31,974	%Gross	PAR	POR	31,974	%Gross	PAR	POR
OPERATING REVENUE																				
Rooms	\$4,069	96.9 %	6 \$33,908	\$136.62	\$4,376	97.0	% \$36,467	\$140.72	\$4,657	97.0 %	6 \$38,808	\$145.65	\$4,797	97.0	% \$39,975	\$150.03	\$4,941	97.0	% \$41,175	\$154.53
Other Operated Departments	105	2.5	873	3.52	109	2.4	910	3.51	113	2.4	945	3.55	117	2.4	974	3.65	120	2.4	1,003	3.76
Miscellaneous Income	26	0.6	218	0.88	27	0.6	228	0.88	28	0.6	236	0.89	29	0.6	243	0.91	30	0.6	251	0.94
Total Operating Revenues	4,200	100.0	34,999	141.01	4,513	100.0	37,604	145.11	4,799	100.0	39,990	150.08	4,943	100.0	41,192	154.60	5,091	100.0	42,428	159.24
DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES *																				
Rooms	939	23.1	7,828	31.54	984	22.5	8,199	31.64	1,025	22.0	8,538	32.04	1,055	22.0	8,794	33.01	1,087	22.0	9,058	34.00
Other Operated Departments	64	60.9	531	2.14	66	60.3	549	2.12	68	60.0	567	2.13	70	60.0	584	2.19	72	60.0	602	2.26
Total Expenses	1,003	23.9	8,359	33.68	1,050	23.3	8,748	33.76	1,093	22.8	9,105	34.17	1,125	22.8	9,378	35.20	1,159	22.8	9,660	36.25
DEPARTMENTAL INCOME	3,197	76.1	26,640	107.33	3,463	76.7	28,856	111.35	3,706	77.2	30,885	115.91	3,818	77.2	31,814	119.40	3,932	77.2	32,769	122.98
UNDISTRIBUTED OPERATING EXPENSES																				
Administrative & General	342	8.1	2,846	11.47	355	7.9	2,961	11.43	369	7.7	3,074	11.54	380	7.7	3,167	11.88	391	7.7	3,262	12.24
Info & Telecom Systems	59	1.4	493	1.98	62	1.4	513	1.98	64	1.3	532	2.00	66	1.3	548	2.06	68	1.3	565	2.12
Marketing	210	5.0	1,751	7.06	219	4.8	1,822	7.03	227	4.7	1,892	7.10	234	4.7	1,949	7.31	241	4.7	2,007	7.53
Franchise Fee	326	7.8	2,713	10.93	350	7.8	2,917	11.26	373	7.8	3,105	11.65	384	7.8	3,198	12.00	395	7.8	3,294	12.36
Prop. Operations & Maint.	130	3.1	1,084	4.37	143	3.2	1,190	4.59	156	3.3	1,301	4.88	161	3.3	1,340	5.03	166	3.3	1,380	5.18
Utilities	158	3.8	1,314	5.29	164	3.6	1,367	5.27	170	3.5	1,419	5.33	175	3.5	1,462	5.49	181	3.5	1,505	5.65
Total Expenses	1,224	29.2	10,200	41.10	1,292	28.7	10,771	41.56	1,359	28.3	11,323	42.50	1,400	28.3	11,663	43.77	1,442	28.3	12,013	45.08
GROSS HOUSE PROFIT	1,973	46.9	16,440	66.24	2,170	48.0	18,086	69.79	2,347	48.9	19,562	73.42	2,418	48.9	20,151	75.63	2,491	48.9	20,756	77.90
Management Fee	126	3.0	1,050	4.23	135	3.0	1,128	4.35	144	3.0	1,200	4.50	148	3.0	1,236	4.64	153	3.0	1,273	4.78
INCOME BEFORE NON-OPR. INC. & EXP.	1,847	43.9	15,390	62.01	2,035	45.0	16,958	65.44	2,203	45.9	18,362	68.91	2,270	45.9	18,915	70.99	2,338	45.9	19,483	73.12
NON-OPERATING INCOME & EXPENSE																				
Property Taxes	127	3.0	1,061	4.27	525	11.6	4,371	16.87	540	11.3	4,502	16.90	557	11.3	4,638	17.40	573	11.3	4,777	17.93
Insurance	27	0.6	223	0.90	28	0.6	230	0.89	28	0.6	236	0.89	29	0.6	244	0.91	30	0.6	251	0.94
Reserve for Replacement	84	2.0	700	2.82	135	3.0	1,128	4.35	192	4.0	1,600	6.00	198	4.0	1,648	6.18	204	4.0	1,697	6.37
Total Expenses	238	5.6	1,984	7.99	687	15.2	5,729	22.11	761	15.9	6,339	23.79	783	15.9	6,529	24.50	807	15.9	6,725	25.24
EBITDA LESS RESERVE	\$1,609	38.3 %	6 \$13,406	\$54.01	\$1,347	29.8	% \$11,228	\$43.33	\$1,443	30.0 9	6 \$12,023	\$45.12	\$1,486	30.0	% \$12,386	\$46.49	\$1,531	30.0	% \$12,758	\$47.88

<sup>\*</sup>Departmental expenses are expressed as a percentage of departmental revenues.

FIGURE 8-5 TEN-YEAR FORECAST OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

	202	,	202	•	202		202	) E	202	c	202	7	202	0	202	0	203	^	203	21
	202	2	202	.3	202	:4	202	25	202	0	202	<u>,                                      </u>	202	0	202	:9	203	U	20:	31
Number of Rooms:	120		120		120		120		120		120		120		120		120		120	
Occupied Rooms:	29,784		31,098		31,974		31,974		31,974		31,974		31,974		31,974		31,974		31,974	
Occupancy:	68%		71%		73%		73%		73%		73%		73%		73%		73%		73%	
Average Rate:	\$136.61	% of	\$140.71	% of	\$145.65	% of	\$150.02	% of	\$154.53	% of	\$159.16	% of	\$163.94	% of	\$168.85	% of	\$173.92	% of	\$179.14	% of
RevPAR:	\$92.89	Gross	\$99.90	Gross	\$106.33	Gross	\$109.52	Gross	\$112.80	Gross	\$116.19	Gross	\$119.67	Gross	\$123.26	Gross	\$126.96	Gross	\$130.77	Gross
OPERATING REVENUE																				
Rooms	\$4,069	96.9 %	\$4,376	97.0 %	\$4,657	97.0 %	\$4,797	97.0 %	\$4,941	97.0 %	\$5,089	97.0 %	\$5,242	97.0 %	\$5,399	97.0 %	\$5,561	97.0 %	\$5,728	97.0 %
Other Operated Departments	105	2.5	109	2.4	113	2.4	117	2.4	120	2.4	124	2.4	128	2.4	131	2.4	135	2.4	140	2.4
Miscellaneous Income	26	0.6	27	0.6	28	0.6	29	0.6	30	0.6	31	0.6	32	0.6	33	0.6	34	0.6	35	0.6
Total Operating Revenues	4,200	100.0	4,513	100.0	4,799	100.0	4,943	100.0	5,091	100.0	5,244	100.0	5,402	100.0	5,563	100.0	5,730	100.0	5,902	100.0
DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES *																				
Rooms	939	23.1	984	22.5	1,025	22.0	1,055	22.0	1,087	22.0	1,120	22.0	1,153	22.0	1,188	22.0	1,223	22.0	1,260	22.0
Other Operated Departments	64	60.9	66	60.3	68	60.0	70	60.0	72	60.0	74	60.0	77	60.0	79	60.0	81	60.0	84	60.0
Total Expenses	1,003	23.9	1,050	23.3	1,093	22.8	1,125	22.8	1,159	22.8	1,194	22.8	1,230	22.8	1,267	22.8	1,305	22.8	1,344	22.8
DEPARTMENTAL INCOME	3,197	76.1	3,463	76.7	3,706	77.2	3,818	77.2	3,932	77.2	4,050	77.2	4,172	77.2	4,297	77.2	4,426	77.2	4,559	77.2
UNDISTRIBUTED OPERATING EXPENSES																				
Administrative & General	342	8.1	355	7.9	369	7.7	380	7.7	391	7.7	403	7.7	415	7.7	428	7.7	441	7.7	454	7.7
Info & Telecom Systems	59	1.4	62	1.4	64	1.3	66	1.3	68	1.3	70	1.3	72	1.3	74	1.3	76	1.3	79	1.3
Marketing	210	5.0	219	4.8	227	4.7	234	4.7	241	4.7	248	4.7	256	4.7	263	4.7	271	4.7	279	4.7
Franchise Fee	326	7.8	350	7.8	373	7.8	384	7.8	395	7.8	407	7.8	419	7.8	432	7.8	445	7.8	458	7.8
Prop. Operations & Maint.	130	3.1	143	3.2	156	3.3	161	3.3	166	3.3	171	3.3	176	3.3	181	3.3	186	3.3	192	3.3
Utilities	158	3.8	164	3.6	170	3.5	175	3.5	181	3.5	186	3.5	192	3.5	197	3.5	203	3.5	209	3.5
Total Expenses	1,224	29.1	1,292	28.6	1,359	28.3	1,400	28.3	1,442	28.3	1,485	28.3	1,529	28.3	1,575	28.3	1,622	28.3	1,671	28.3
GROSS HOUSE PROFIT	1,973	47.0	2,170	48.1	2,347	48.9	2,418	48.9	2,491	48.9	2,565	48.9	2,642	48.9	2,722	48.9	2,803	48.9	2,887	48.9
Management Fee	126	3.0	135	3.0	144	3.0	148	3.0	153	3.0	157	3.0	162	3.0	167	3.0	172	3.0	177	3.0
INCOME BEFORE NON-OPR. INC. & EXP.	1,847	44.0	2,035	45.1	2,203	45.9	2,270	45.9	2,338	45.9	2,408	45.9	2,480	45.9	2,555	45.9	2,631	45.9	2,710	45.9
NON-OPERATING INCOME & EXPENSE																				
Property Taxes	127	3.0	525	11.6	540	11.3	557	11.3	573	11.3	590	11.3	608	11.3	626	11.3	645	11.3	664	11.3
Insurance	27	0.6	28	0.6	28	0.6	29	0.6	30	0.6	31	0.6	32	0.6	33	0.6	34	0.6	35	0.6
Reserve for Replacement	84	2.0	135	3.0	192	4.0	198	4.0	204	4.0	210	4.0	216	4.0	223	4.0	229	4.0	236	4.0
Total Expenses	238	5.7	687	15.2	761	15.9	783	15.8	807	15.8	831	15.9	856	15.8	882	15.8	908	15.8	935	15.8
EBITDA LESS RESERVE	\$1,609	38.3 %	\$1,347	29.8 %	\$1,443	30.0 %	\$1,486	30.0 %	\$1,531	30.0 %	\$1,577	30.0 %	\$1,624	30.0 %	\$1,673	30.0 %	\$1,723	30.0 %	\$1,775	30.0 %



The following description sets forth the basis for the forecast of income and expense. We anticipate that it will take three years for the proposed subject hotel to reach a stabilized level of operation. Each revenue and expense item has been forecast based upon our review of the proposed subject hotel's operating budget and comparable income and expense statements. The forecast is based upon calendar years beginning January 1, 2022, expressed in inflated dollars for each year.

Revenues associated with the proposed subject hotel's other operated departments and its miscellaneous income category have been forecast to reflect the hotel's planned facilities and amenities, including the market pantry, guest laundry room, and meeting space. Expense levels should fall within a range of reasonableness given the provided comparable operating statements; furthermore, franchise and management fees are set forth in accordance with our assumptions provided in the Nature of the Assignment chapter.

#### **Rooms Revenue**

Rooms revenue is determined by two variables: occupancy and average rate. We projected occupancy and average rate in a previous section of this report. The proposed subject hotel is expected to stabilize at an occupancy level of 73% with an average rate of \$145.65 in 2024. Following the stabilized year, the proposed subject hotel's average rate is projected to increase along with the underlying rate of inflation.

## Other Operated Departments Revenue

According to the Uniform System of Accounts, other operated departments include any major or minor operated department other than rooms and F&B.

#### FIGURE 8-6 OTHER OPERATED DEPARTMENTS REVENUE

_		Comparable	Operating St	atements		Proposed Subje	ect Property Forecast
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	2022	<b>Deflated Stabilized</b>
Percentage of Revenue	0.6 %	2.6 %	1.0 %	0.4 %	1.3 %	2.5 %	2.4 %
Per Available Room	\$192	\$852	\$307	\$127	\$444	\$873	\$799
Per Occupied Room	\$0.67	\$3.02	\$1.22	\$0.48	\$1.59	\$3.52	\$3.00

#### Miscellaneous Income

The miscellaneous income sources comprise those other than guestrooms, F&B, and the other operated departments. Changes in this revenue item through the projection period result from the application of the underlying inflation rate and projected changes in occupancy.



#### FIGURE 8-7 MISCELLANEOUS INCOME

_		Comparable	Operating St	atements		Proposed Subject Property Forecast		
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	2022	Deflated Stabilized	
Percentage of Revenue	1.7 %	0.2 %	0.4 %	0.6 %	0.1 %	0.6 %	0.6 %	
Per Available Room	\$585	\$60	\$115	\$179	\$39	\$218	\$200	
Per Occupied Room	\$2.03	\$0.21	\$0.46	\$0.68	\$0.14	\$0.88	\$0.75	

#### **Rooms Expense**

Rooms expense consists of items related to the sale and upkeep of guestrooms and public space. Salaries, wages, and employee benefits account for a substantial portion of this category. Although payroll varies somewhat with occupancy, and managers can generally scale the level of service staff on hand to meet an expected occupancy level, much of a hotel's payroll is fixed. A base level of front desk personnel, housekeepers, and supervisors must be maintained at all times. As a result, salaries, wages, and employee benefits are only moderately sensitive to changes in occupancy.

Commissions and reservations are usually based on room sales and, thus, are highly sensitive to changes in occupancy and average rate. While guest supplies vary 100% with occupancy, linens and other operating expenses are only slightly affected by volume.

#### FIGURE 8-8 ROOMS EXPENSE

		Comparable	e Operating St	atements		Proposed Subje	ect Property Forecast
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	2022	Deflated Stabilized
Percentage of Revenue	20.2 %	21.9 %	23.1 %	22.5 %	22.3 %	23.1 %	22.0 %
Per Available Room	\$6,714	\$7,044	\$7,275	\$6,785	\$7,555	\$7,828	\$7,220
Per Occupied Room	\$23.37	\$25.01	\$28.99	\$25.76	\$27.03	\$31.54	\$27.10

### Food and Beverage Expense

Food expenses consist of items necessary for the primary operation of a hotel's food and banquet facilities. The costs associated with food sales and payroll are moderately to highly correlated to food revenues. Items such as china, linen, and uniforms are less dependent on volume. Although the other expense items are basically fixed, they represent a relatively insignificant factor. Beverage expenses consist of items necessary for the operation of a hotel's lounge and bar areas. The costs associated with beverage sales and payroll are moderately to highly correlated to beverage revenues.



#### FIGURE 8-9 FOOD AND BEVERAGE EXPENSE

_		Proposed Subject Property Forecast					
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	2022	Deflated Stabilized
Percentage of Revenue	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Per Available Room	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Per Occupied Room	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

## Other Operated Departments Expense

Other operated departments expense includes all expenses reflected in the summary statements for the divisions associated in these categories, as discussed previously in this chapter.

#### FIGURE 8-10 OTHER OPERATED DEPARTMENTS EXPENSE

							ect Property Forecast				
	Comparable Operating Statements										
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	2022	<b>Deflated Stabilized</b>				
Percentage of Revenue	74.0 %	58.8 %	48.3 %	64.7 %	25.2 %	60.9 %	60.0 %				
Per Available Room	\$142	\$500	\$148	\$82	\$112	\$531	\$480				
Per Occupied Room	\$0.49	\$1.78	\$0.59	\$0.31	\$0.40	\$2.14	\$1.80				
Per Occupied Room	\$0.49	\$1.78	\$0.59	\$0.31	\$0.40	\$2.14	\$1.80				

### Administrative and General Expense

Administrative and general expense includes the salaries and wages of all administrative personnel who are not directly associated with a particular department. Expense items related to the management and operation of the property are also allocated to this category.

Most administrative and general expenses are relatively fixed. The exceptions are cash overages and shortages; commissions on credit card charges; provision for doubtful accounts, which are moderately affected by the number of transactions or total revenue; and salaries, wages, and benefits, which are very slightly influenced by volume.

#### FIGURE 8-11 ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSE

			Proposed Subject Property Fore				
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	2022	<b>Deflated Stabilized</b>
Percentage of Revenue	6.1 %	7.2 %	8.9 %	5.8 %	6.8 %	8.1 %	7.7 %
Per Available Room	\$2,090	\$2,388	\$2,840	\$1,772	\$2,320	\$2,846	\$2,600
Per Occupied Room	\$7.28	\$8.48	\$11.32	\$6.73	\$8.30	\$11.47	\$9.76



### Information and Telecommunications Systems Expense

Information and telecommunications systems expense consists of all costs associated with a hotel's technology infrastructure. This includes the costs of cell phones, administrative call and Internet services, and complimentary call and Internet services. Expenses in this category are typically organized by type of technology or the area benefiting from the technology solution.

#### **Marketing Expense**

Marketing expense consists of all costs associated with advertising, sales, and promotion; these activities are intended to attract and retain customers. Marketing can be used to create an image, develop customer awareness, and stimulate patronage of a property's various facilities.

The marketing category is unique in that all expense items, with the exception of fees and commissions, are totally controlled by management. Most hotel operators establish an annual marketing budget that sets forth all planned expenditures. If the budget is followed, total marketing expenses can be projected accurately.

Marketing expenditures are unusual because, although there is a lag period before results are realized, the benefits are often extended over a long period. Depending on the type and scope of the advertising and promotion program implemented, the lag time can be as short as a few weeks or as long as several years. However, the favorable results of an effective marketing campaign tend to linger, and a property often enjoys the benefits of concentrated sales efforts for many months.

#### FIGURE 8-12 MARKETING EXPENSE

		Comparable	e Operating St	atements		Proposed Subject Property Forecas		
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	2022	<b>Deflated Stabilized</b>	
Percentage of Revenue	4.0 %	5.1 %	5.4 %	5.2 %	6.7 %	5.0 %	4.7 %	
Per Available Room	\$1,356	\$1,704	\$1,719	\$1,576	\$2,289	\$1,751	\$1,600	
Per Occupied Room	\$4.72	\$6.05	\$6.85	\$5.98	\$8.19	\$7.06	\$6.00	

#### Franchise Fee

As previously discussed, the proposed subject property is expected to be franchised under the Independent brand. Costs associated with this franchise are summarized in the introductory chapter in this report.

# Property Operations and Maintenance

Property operations and maintenance expense is another expense category that is largely controlled by management. Except for repairs that are necessary to keep the facility open and prevent damage (e.g., plumbing, heating, and electrical items), most maintenance can be deferred for varying lengths of time.

Maintenance is an accumulating expense. If management elects to postpone performing a required repair, the expenditure has not been eliminated, only



deferred until a later date. A lodging facility that operates with a lower-than-normal maintenance budget is likely to accumulate a considerable amount of deferred maintenance.

The age of a lodging facility has a strong influence on the required level of maintenance. A new or thoroughly renovated property is protected for several years by modern equipment and manufacturers' warranties. However, as a hostelry grows older, maintenance expenses escalate. A well-organized preventive maintenance system often helps delay deterioration, but most facilities face higher property operations and maintenance costs each year, regardless of the occupancy trend. The quality of initial construction can also have a direct impact on future maintenance requirements. The use of high-quality building materials and construction methods generally reduces the need for maintenance expenditures over the long term.

Changes in this expense item through the projection period result from the application of the underlying inflation rate and projected changes in occupancy.

FIGURE 8-13 PROPERTY OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSE

		Comparable	e Operating St	atements		Proposed Subject Property Foreca			
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	2022	Deflated Stabilized		
Percentage of Revenue	2.5 %	4.3 %	5.0 %	3.6 %	3.9 %	3.1 %	3.3 %		
Per Available Room	\$861	\$1,417	\$1,593	\$1,103	\$1,334	\$1,084	\$1,100		
Per Occupied Room	\$3.00	\$5.03	\$6.35	\$4.19	\$4.77	\$4.37	\$4.13		

#### **Utilities Expense**

The utilities consumption of a lodging facility takes several forms, including water and space heating, air conditioning, lighting, cooking fuel, and other miscellaneous power requirements. The most common sources of hotel utilities are electricity, natural gas, fuel oil, and steam. This category also includes the cost of water service.

Total energy cost depends on the source and quantity of fuel used. Electricity tends to be the most expensive source, followed by oil and gas. Although all hotels consume a sizable amount of electricity, many properties supplement their utility requirements with less expensive sources, such as gas and oil, for heating and cooking. The changes in this utilities line item through the projection period are a result of the application of the underlying inflation rate and projected changes in occupancy.



#### FIGURE 8-14 UTILITIES EXPENSE

		Comparable	Proposed Subject Property Forecast				
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	2022	<b>Deflated Stabilized</b>
Percentage of Revenue	3.6 %	2.6 %	2.7 %	3.3 %	3.5 %	3.8 %	3.5 %
Per Available Room	\$1,215	\$870	\$871	\$996	\$1,211	\$1,314	\$1,200
Per Occupied Room	\$4.23	\$3.09	\$3.47	\$3.78	\$4.33	\$5.29	\$4.50

#### **Management Fee**

Management expense consists of the fees paid to the managing agent contracted to operate the property. Some companies provide management services and a brandname affiliation (first-tier management company), while others provide management services alone (second-tier management company). Some management contracts specify only a base fee (usually a percentage of total revenue), while others call for both a base fee and an incentive fee (usually a percentage of defined profit). Basic hotel management fees are often based on a percentage of total revenue, which means they have no fixed component. While base fees typically range from 2% to 4% of total revenue, incentive fees are deal specific and often are calculated as a percentage of income available after debt service and, in some cases, after a preferred return on equity. Total management fees for the proposed subject hotel have been forecast at 3.0% of total revenue.

#### **Property Taxes**

Property (or ad valorem) tax is one of the primary revenue sources of municipalities. Based on the concept that the tax burden should be distributed in proportion to the value of all properties within a taxing jurisdiction, a system of assessments is established. Theoretically, the assessed value placed on each parcel bears a definite relationship to market value, so properties with equal market values will have similar assessments and properties with higher and lower values will have proportionately larger and smaller assessments.

Depending on the taxing policy of the municipality, property taxes can be based on the value of the real property or the value of the personal property and the real property. We have based our estimate of the proposed subject property's market value (for tax purposes) on an analysis of assessments of comparable hotel properties in the local municipality.



#### FIGURE 8-15 COUNTY-ASSESSED VALUE OF COMPARABLE HOTELS

Hotel	Year Open	Land	Improvements	Total
Subject Property	2019	\$160,951	\$0	\$160,951
,		,,	, -	,,
Courtyard by Marriott Cincinnati Midtown/Rookwood	2013	574,682	4,220,531	4,795,213
SpringHill Suites by Marriott Cincinnati Midtown	2009	769,580	3,218,586	3,988,166
Homewood Suites by Hilton Cincinnati Downtown	2015	849,387	7,810,586	8,659,973
Residence Inn by Marriott Cincinnati Downtown/The Phelps	2011	474,754	5,327,396	5,802,150
Residence Inn by Marriott Cincinnati Midtown Rookwood	2017	509,366	4,377,275	4,886,641
Hilton Garden Inn Cincinnati Midtown	2018	72,398	1,296,134	1,368,532
Assessments per Room	# of Rms			
Courtyard by Marriott Cincinnati Midtown/Rookwood	123	4,672	34,313	38,985
SpringHill Suites by Marriott Cincinnati Midtown	122	6,308	26,382	32,690
Homewood Suites by Hilton Cincinnati Downtown	249	3,411	31,368	34,779
Residence Inn by Marriott Cincinnati Downtown/The Phelps	134	3,543	39,757	43,300
Residence Inn by Marriott Cincinnati Midtown Rookwood	118	4,317	37,096	41,412
Hilton Garden Inn Cincinnati Midtown	120	603	10,801	11,404
Positioned Subject - Per Room	120	\$5,000	\$35,000	\$40,000
Positioned Subject - Total		\$600,000	\$4,200,000	\$4,800,000

Source: Hamilton County Assessor

We have positioned the future assessment levels of the subject sites and proposed improvements based upon the illustrated comparable data. We have positioned these assessments closest to the Courtyard by Marriott Cincinnati Rookwood because of the similarities, including age and product type; overall, the positioned assessments are well supported by the market data.

Tax rates are based on the city and county budgets, which change annually. The most recent tax rate in this jurisdiction was reported at 95.19012 mills. The following table shows changes in the tax rate during the last several years.

FIGURE 8-16 COUNTY TAX RATES

	Real Property
Year	Millage Rate
2015	90.19060
2016	91.86060
2017	92.10565
2018	95.19012

Source: Hamilton County Assesso



Based on comparable assessments and the tax rate information, the proposed subject property's projected property tax expense levels are calculated as follows.

#### FIGURE 8-17 PROJECTED PROPERTY TAX BURDEN (BASE YEAR)

	Real Property
	Total
Positioned (Assessed Value)	\$4,800,000
Equalization Rate	1.00000
Millage Rate	95.19012
Tax Burden as of Base Year	\$456,913

#### FIGURE 8-18 PROJECTED PROPERTY TAX EXPENSE – REAL PROPERTY

	Real Property							
	Total Tax Burden	Base Rate of Tax	% Positioned	Taxes Payable				
Year	(Positioned Prior to Increase)	Burden Increase	Tax Burden					
Positioned		_		\$456,913				
2022	\$456,913	11.5 %	25 %	\$127,320				
2023	509,278	3.0	100	\$524,557				
2024	524,557	3.0	100	\$540,293				
2025	540,293	3.0	100	\$556,502				

#### **Insurance Expense**

The insurance expense category consists of the cost of insuring the hotel and its contents against damage or destruction by fire, weather, sprinkler leakage, boiler explosion, plate glass breakage, and so forth. General insurance costs also include premiums relating to liability, fidelity, and theft coverage.

Insurance rates are based on many factors, including building design and construction, fire detection and extinguishing equipment, fire district, distance from the firehouse, and the area's fire experience. Insurance expenses do not vary with occupancy.

#### FIGURE 8-19 INSURANCE EXPENSE

	Comparable	Proposed Subject Property Forecast				
#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	2022	Deflated Stabilized
2.1 %	1.1 %	0.7 %	1.2 %	0.7 %	0.6 %	0.6 %
\$708	\$360	\$210	\$373	\$245	\$223	\$200
\$2.46	\$1.28	\$0.84	\$1.42	\$0.88	\$0.90	\$0.75
	2.1 % \$708	#1 #2 2.1 % 1.1 % \$708 \$360	#1 #2 #3 2.1 % 1.1 % 0.7 % \$708 \$360 \$210	#1 #2 #3 #4 2.1 % 1.1 % 0.7 % 1.2 % \$708 \$360 \$210 \$373	#1 #2 #3 #4 #5  2.1 % 1.1 % 0.7 % 1.2 % 0.7 %  \$708 \$360 \$210 \$373 \$245	#1         #2         #3         #4         #5         2022           2.1 %         1.1 %         0.7 %         1.2 %         0.7 %         0.6 %           \$708         \$360         \$210         \$373         \$245         \$223



### Reserve for Replacement

Furniture, fixtures, and equipment are essential to the operation of a lodging facility, and their quality often influences a property's class. This category includes all non-real estate items that are capitalized, rather than expensed. The furniture, fixtures, and equipment of a hotel are exposed to heavy use and must be replaced at regular intervals. The useful life of these items is determined by their quality, durability, and the amount of guest traffic and use.

Periodic replacement of furniture, fixtures, and equipment is essential to maintain the quality, image, and income-producing potential of a lodging facility. Because capitalized expenditures are not included in the operating statement but affect an owner's cash flow, a forecast of income and expense should reflect these expenses in the form of an appropriate reserve for replacement.

The International Society of Hospitality Consultants (ISHC) oversees a major industry-sponsored study of the capital expenditure requirements for full-service/luxury, select-service, and extended-stay hotels. The most recent study was published in 2014.6 Historical capital expenditures of well-maintained hotels were investigated through the compilation of data provided by most of the major hotel companies in the United States. A prospective analysis of future capital expenditure requirements was also performed based upon the cost to replace short- and long-lived building components over a hotel's economic life. The study showed that the capital expenditure requirements for hotels vary significantly from year to year and depend upon both the actual and effective ages of a property. The results of this study showed that hotel lenders and investors are requiring reserves for replacement ranging from 4% to 5% of total revenue.

Based upon the results of our analysis, our review of the proposed subject asset, and current industry norms, a reserve for replacement equal to 4% of total revenues has been factored into our forecast of revenue and expense for funding the periodic replacement of the proposed subject property's furniture, fixtures, and equipment. This amount has been ramped up during the initial projection period.

Forecast of Revenue and Expense Conclusion

Projected total revenue, house profit, and EBITDA Less Replacement Reserve are set forth in the following table.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The International Society of Hotel Consultants, *CapEx* 2014, *A Study of Capital Expenditure in the U.S. Hotel Industry*.



### FIGURE 8-20 FORECAST OF REVENUE AND EXPENSE CONCLUSION

		Total Rever	nue	House Profit		House _	EBITDA Less Replacement Reserve		
			%			Profit			As a % of
	Year	Total	Change	Total	% Change	Ratio	Total	% Change	Ttl Rev
Projected	2022	\$4,200,000	_	\$1,973,000	_	46.9 %	\$1,609,000	_	38.3 %
riojecteu	2022	4,513,000	7.5 %	2,170,000	10.0 %	48.0	1,347,000	(16.3) %	29.8
	2024	4,799,000	6.3	2,347,000	8.2	48.9	1,443,000	7.1	30.0
	2025	4,943,000	3.0	2,418,000	3.0	48.9	1,486,000	3.0	30.0
	2026	5,091,000	3.0	2,491,000	3.0	48.9	1,531,000	3.0	30.0



### 9. Statement of Assumptions and Limiting Conditions

- 1. This report is set forth as a market study of the proposed subject hotel; this is not an appraisal report.
- 2. This report is to be used in whole and not in part.
- 3. No responsibility is assumed for matters of a legal nature, nor do we render any opinion as to title, which is assumed marketable and free of any deed restrictions and easements. The property is evaluated as though free and clear unless otherwise stated.
- 4. We assume that there are no hidden or unapparent conditions of the subsoil or structures, such as underground storage tanks, that would affect the property's development potential. No responsibility is assumed for these conditions or for any engineering that may be required to discover them.
- 5. We have not considered the presence of potentially hazardous materials or any form of toxic waste on the project site. We are not qualified to detect hazardous substances and urge the client to retain an expert in this field if desired.
- 6. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) became effective on January 26, 1992. We have assumed the proposed hotel would be designed and constructed to be in full compliance with the ADA.
- 7. We have made no survey of the site, and we assume no responsibility in connection with such matters. Sketches, photographs, maps, and other exhibits are included to assist the reader in visualizing the property. It is assumed that the use of the described real estate will be within the boundaries of the property described, and that no encroachment will exist.
- 8. All information, financial operating statements, estimates, and opinions obtained from parties not employed by TS Worldwide, LLC are assumed true and correct. We can assume no liability resulting from misinformation.
- 9. Unless noted, we assume that there are no encroachments, zoning violations, or building violations encumbering the subject site.
- 10. The property is assumed to be in full compliance with all applicable federal, state, local, and private codes, laws, consents, licenses, and regulations (including the appropriate liquor license if applicable), and that all licenses, permits, certificates, franchises, and so forth can be freely renewed or transferred to a purchaser.



- 11. All mortgages, liens, encumbrances, leases, and servitudes have been disregarded unless specified otherwise.
- 12. None of this material may be reproduced in any form without our written permission, and the report cannot be disseminated to the public through advertising, public relations, news, sales, or other media.
- 13. We are not required to give testimony or attendance in court because of this analysis without previous arrangements and shall do so only when our standard per-diem fees and travel costs have been paid prior to the appearance.
- 14. If the reader is making a fiduciary or individual investment decision and has any questions concerning the material presented in this report, it is recommended that the reader contact us.
- 15. We take no responsibility for any events or circumstances that take place subsequent to the date of our field inspection.
- 16. The quality of a lodging facility's onsite management has a direct effect on a property's economic viability. The financial forecasts presented in this analysis assume responsible ownership and competent management. Any departure from this assumption may have a significant impact on the projected operating results.
- 17. The financial analysis presented in this report is based upon assumptions, estimates, and evaluations of the market conditions in the local and national economy, which may be subject to sharp rises and declines. Over the projection period considered in our analysis, wages and other operating expenses may increase or decrease because of market volatility and economic forces outside the control of the hotel's management. We assume that the price of hotel rooms, food, beverages, and other sources of revenue to the hotel will be adjusted to offset any increases or decreases in related costs. We do not warrant that our estimates will be attained, but they have been developed based upon information obtained during the course of our market research and are intended to reflect the expectations of a typical hotel investor as of the stated date of the report.
- 18. This analysis assumes continuation of all Internal Revenue Service tax code provisions as stated or interpreted on either the date of value or the date of our field inspection, whichever occurs first.
- 19. Many of the figures presented in this report were generated using sophisticated computer models that make calculations based on numbers carried out to three or more decimal places. In the interest of simplicity, most numbers have been rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent. Thus, these figures may be subject to small rounding errors.



- 20. It is agreed that our liability to the client is limited to the amount of the fee paid as liquidated damages. Our responsibility is limited to the client; the use of this report by third parties shall be solely at the risk of the client and/or third parties. The use of this report is also subject to the terms and conditions set forth in our engagement letter with the client.
- 21. Evaluating and comprising financial forecasts for hotels is both a science and an art. Although this analysis employs various mathematical calculations to provide value indications, the final forecasts are subjective and may be influenced by our experience and other factors not specifically set forth in this report.
- 22. This study was prepared by TS Worldwide, LLC. All opinions, recommendations, and conclusions expressed during the course of this assignment are rendered by the staff of TS Worldwide, LLC as employees, rather than as individuals.